The Columbian.

VOL. 42. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY OCTOBER 17, 1907. NO. 40.

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS
AT THE
Farmers National Bank.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $150,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

On The Basis of

Careful and Conservative Management

The Bloomsburg National Bank

Invites Your Business.

3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits

Wm. H. Hidlay, Cashier. A. Z. Schoch, President.

Overcoats for Little Men

We're very safe in asserting that you can find here a much finer showing of choice Overcoats for Boys of all ages than can be found in any other store hereabout.

Come and see what you think about it.

For Little Fellows

We've cute Top Coats, Russian Coats, Buster Brown Coats, medium length and long Coats in fancy mixtures or plain effects. All of this season's cut. Handsome—every one of them.

$4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $8.00 to $10.00.

For Larger Boys

We've the three quarter length and the long Coats from Oxford mixtures, Meltons, Friezes, etc., well Tailored and stylish garments.

$5.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00 to $20.00

We take fully as much care in outfitting the Boy correctly as we do in outfitting his Daddy.

3 for 1 Trading Stamps Friday and Saturday

BEN GIDDING

Clothier, Hatter and Haberdasher.

Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg.

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.

A man giving his name as William Moore of Sunbury, was caught last Friday in the act of picking the pocket of Loui Fligaro, bar tender for B. Friedman of Berwick. After his capture he returned twelve dollars of the money. He was taken before Squire Jacoby, who committed him to jail in default of $500 bail.

On Monday morning the prisoner was brought before Associate Judge Knickbaum and entered bail for his appearance at court, H. R. Mears becoming surety. Fred Ikeler Esq. counsel for Moore, informed the court that a watch and $230 in money was taken from the prisoner by the sheriff when committed to Jail. The court made an order that the watch be returned, and the money be turned over to E. F. Carpenter to hold as trustee.

It is believed the man is the leader of a gang of pickpockets who operated here quite successfully during the fair, as a number of losses were reported. If this is so, he will not appear for trial, and his bail will be forfeited.

OLD RESIDENT DEAD.

John Heimiller of Catherine street died at his home on Friday from paralysis, of which he had been a victim for several years. His age was seventy-nine years. He was born in Germany, and at the age of about twenty-five he came to this country, living in Danville and other places. He was a veteran of the civil war, and was twice married. Of the three surviving children of the first marriage, John lives in Danville and Charles and Mrs. Annie Russell in Catawissa. The three children of the second all reside in Bloomsburg, Mrs. Joseph Marshall, Arthur and William.

Mr. Heimiller was employed at the Neal furnace for 30 years, and was an honest and respectable citizen. The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon, Rev. J. D. Thomas of the Reformed church officiating.

CIVIC CLUB DEFUNCT.

Because of lack of interest in its work, the Civic Club has decided to go out of existence. This lack of interest was shown not only by the public, but by the members of the club. A number of meetings were called during the past year, but the attendance was too small for a quorum.

This is to be regretted, as the club has accomplished much good during its life, the public library having been organized largely through their efforts. It has also done much toward clean streets, and has made generous donations to the hospital and Benevolent Society. Most of its work was accomplished by a faithful few.

BROKE HIS RIBS.

A. J. Emmett, of Hemlock township fell from a ladder while picking apples a few days ago, and was severely bruised as he supposed, but on consulting a physician he was informed that several of his ribs on the left side were broken. Last spring Mr. Emmett had the misfortune to break some ribs on the right side, and to break his left arm.

Athletics Versus Bloomsburg.

A crowd of about one thousand people witnessed the game of base ball between the Athletics of Philadelphia and a picked nine. The score was 11 to 3 in favor of the former.

LIBRARY MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of managers of the Bloomsburg Public Library was held Monday afternoon at Col. Freeze's office.

The treasurer's report showed a balance in the book fund of $20.55; maintenance fund, $73.46, and endowment fund, $20.75; a total of $114 76. The amount of bills due is $54

The report of the librarian for the month is as follows: Fiction 1619; Philosophy 1; Religion 14; Sociology 14; Science 12; Useful Arts 4; Fine Arts 16; Literature 71; Travel 16; Biography 11; History 71; total circulation for the month 1849; total circulation to date 118,924; average daily circulation for the month 77; evening circulation for the month 1153; reading room visitors for the month 564; registration for the month 18; registration to date 2,806.

During the month gifts have been received from Mrs. Charles McKelvy, Mrs. J. L. Dillon, Col. Freeze, McClure Chapter D. A. R., Thomas Publishing Co., U. S. Gov.

ALEX. COHEN DIES SUDDENLY.

The news of the sudden death of Alex. Cohen at his home in Wilkes-Barre, was received here on Monday. He arose about five o'clock in the morning, and after attending to the fire he complained of illness, and soon became unconscious, remaining in that condition until Monday evening, when he died.

He was a son of Louis Cohen, and for several years has been engaged in the tobacco business in Wilkes-Barre. Prior to that he was employed by the firm of Alexander Bros. & Co., of this town as a traveling salesman. A wife and two children survive him.

The remains were taken to Danville on Wednesday for interment in the Jewish cemetery.

NOW BEER'S GOING UP.

It will be "up where the Wurtzburger flows" after this.

The price of beer is to be hoisted. The brewers could not stand it any longer. They say roast beef and chops and bread and other articles which are mere incidents in life go soaring upward; they say the ice trust and the coal trust swat the common people and still they held off.

But when the price of hops and malts was raised they succumbed. Dispatches from Washington say there will be an increase in the cost of both barrel and bottled beer all over the country.

The reason, as officially given, is the increase in the price of cereals and higher wages to workmen.

Hand Lacerated.

Gerald Conner, of Orangeville, had his hand injured by a saw while exhibiting some of the agricultural machinery of his father, J. W. Conner, at the fair last Friday. He lost part of the index finger of his left hand.

Going to Germany,

Mrs. William Lowenberg and daughter will sail for Germany the last of this month, to spend several months with relatives. She will be accompanied by her cousin, Harry Abrams, of Knoxville, Tenn.

Former Pastor Here.

Rev. F. P. Manhart, a former pastor of the Lutheran church, conducted the services last Sunday in the absence of Rev. J. E Byers.

NEW RULES FOR MEAT DEALERS

Govern Slaughter Houses, Wholesale and Retail Markets—Meat in State Will Have to Be Clean and Fresh.

Dr. Leonard Pearson, of Philadelphia, head of the State live stock sanitary board, has started after the butchers and meat dealers and has formulated a set of rules for their guidance. Meat sold to the public in Pennsylvania will have to be clean and healthy. Sellers of diseased or unclean meat are to be severely punished if caught. Here are some requirements of the new rules: Walls, partitions and posts in shops and slaughter houses are required to be smooth and without projections or crevices. Trays and other receptacles used for meat or edible parts, wagons used for hauling meat and all knives, cleavers, meat grinders, sausage fillers and other tools and machinery must be cleaned after being used so that particles of meat will not be retained in the cracks or crevices. The employment of persons affected with tuberculosis or other contagious or infectious diseases is prohibited in any establishment where meats or meat products are prepared for food. It is required that the clothing of employees that comes in contact with meat shall be of a material that is readily cleansed and shall be kept clean. Employees who handle meats or other food products will be expected to keep their hands clean of any filthy or infectious matter. The use of a part of the slaughter house for a stable is prohibited. The accumulation of stable refuse or of bones, or other waste parts of animals in or adjoining the slaughter house or ice box is also forbidden. The feeding of hogs or other animals on the premises with the slaughter house refuse is not permitted. Where the practice is allowed it is impossible to maintain cleanliness and sanitary conditions, and it is also a means of spreading disease. Slaughtering rooms are to cleaned at the close of each day's work. Rooms used for this purpose and all rooms used for storing meat or manufacturing meat products are to be kept clean and are to be provided with sufficient light and ventilation. The storing of hides on the slaughter house floor is prohibited. The meat of any part of an animal intended for consumption must not be permitted to fall on the floor or come in contact with any disease producing material. When meat is carried along public highways in wagons it must be covered with clean canvas or other suitable material to protect it from street dust and insects. When a diseased animal has been killed and dressed it is required that the butcher shall, before dressing another animal, clean and disinfect his arms and hands and tools, so that the succeeding carcass will not be contaminated with the diseased material. The floor on which a diseased animal has been killed and dressed must be cleaned and disinfected.

SKIPPED WITH THE CASH.

DeVonde, one of the managers of the show that performed in the opera house last week, skipped town on Friday with the receipts for the week, leaving the members of the company stranded here. The organization was just formed and gave their first performances here. Some of them paid their own fares to get here, and none of them had been paid any salary. A benefit performance was given on Saturday night, and they succeeded in getting enough cash to leave town on Sunday.

DEEDS RECORDED.

The following deeds have recently been entered of record by Recorder of Deeds Frank W. Miller:

Joseph W. Gilland and wife to The Presbytery of Northumberland for a lot of ground in the borough of West Berwick.

David A. Shultz et al. to M. E. church at Jerseytown for lot of ground in Madison township.

Howard Greenley and wife to David A. Shultz for lot of ground in Madison township.

Samuel M. Hetler and wife to E. S. Hetler for lot of ground in Mifflinville.

Cordelia Johnson to Henry Harter for lot of ground in Jerseytown.

Wm. R. Demott and wife to Jane Johnson for lot of ground in Jerseytown.

D. L. Smith and wife to L. Clark Smith for 69 acres and 34 perches land in Madison township.

Stephen E. Steadman and wife to Wilbur Laubach for 18 acres and 58 perches of land in Sugarloaf township.

C. B. Remley, administrator, to Ella G. Savage for 23 acres of land in Center township.

Hiram F. Everett and wife to Charity A. Hirleman for a lot of ground in Benton.

Emanuel Kline to Anna Kindig for six acres of land in Fishing Creek township.

Hannah T. Carrathers and husband to Charles B. Conner for six acres and 132 perches of land in Jackson township.

Jacob N. Pifer to Warren A. Hess for lot of ground in Mifflinville.

Heirs of Thomas Hook to William T. Hook for a lot of ground in the town of Bloomsburg.

Mary Kitchen et al. to Catherine E. Brittain for 11 acres of land in Hemlock township.

Berwick Land and Improvement Co. to Peter McMillan and wife for a lot of ground in West Berwick.

Berwick Land and Improvement Co. to W. M. Patterson for lot No. 39 in Spring Garden avenue in West Berwick.

F. P. Seesholtz to Orval C. Lyons for a lot of ground in Woodin and Dickson addition to West Berwick.

TERWILLIGER-DeWITT.

J. Reber Terwilliger, son of Prothonotary C. M. Terwilliger, was married to Miss Helen DeWitt, at "The Little Church Around the Corner" in New York city, on Tuesday afternoon at six o'clock. They left Bloomsburg on the 10:41 train that morning.

They will return to Bloomsburg to reside. The groom is employed in the Prothonotary's office. They are a popular young couple, and we extend congratulations.

THE FAIR.

The Columbia County Fair surpassed all records in attendance on Thursday and Friday. The weather was fine, and the races were as good as have ever been held. The displays were about as usual, and the shows about the same old thing, but the crowd was the biggest ever.

Cattle Killed On Railroad.

Two steers belonging to J. M. Heddens escaped from the enclosure in Scott township on Saturday night, and were struck and killed by the south bound train on the D. L. & W. The remains were buried by Mr. Heddens.

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits

At a meeting of representatives of the undersigned Banks of Bloomsburg, held July 1st, 1907, it was decided to allow interest on time deposits at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

Subject to the rules governing Savings or Interest bearing Deposits.

First National Bank

Farmers National Bank

Bloomsburg National Bank

SHEATZ FALSIFIES HIS RECORD ON MACHINE BILLS OF 1903 SESSION

He Voted for the Susquehanna Canal Bill Notwithstanding His Denial of the Fact.

A Bad Record Made Worse by Adding Falsehood to Recreancy.—Democratic Campaign in Full Sway and Lively Times Expected in the Near Future.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 16.

Some days ago the Philadelphia Record copied from a leaflet issued by the Democratic State Committee a paragraph in reference to the bills introduced into the Legislature of the State "creating new water companies with vast powers and increasing the already dangerous powers of some of the old companies." The statement added that Mr. Sheatz, the machine Republican candidate for State Treasurer, had supported these bills and that "the most atrocious of all these iniquities was known as the Kingston bill. It was among those which were stricken from the calendar of the Senate on the last day of the session for the reason that Pennypacker, weak as he was, threatened to veto them if passed."

The Philadelphia Record of Tuesday, October 8th, contains this communication or denial:

> Under ordinary circumstances I would not reply to campaign literature, as the general public, from long experience, has little time for, and much less inclination to believe the extravagant writings, and in many cases absolutely false statements, of men employed for their ability in that line; but as you lay such stress on the so-called Water Snake bills, I feel that I must make reply to you, although knowing that the people have not forgotten.
>
> You say in your news columns and editorially that I voted for the infamous Susquehanna Canal bill. Will you please look in "The Record" or any of the Philadelphia newspapers published under date of March 18, 1903, and note the vote—170 to 1—the "no" coming from Representative Sheatz, of West Philadelphia.
>
> At that time all the leading newspapers throughout Pennsylvania commented most favorably on my stand. I not only voted against, but worked against the bills.

There is a proverb that a "guilty conscience needs no accuser" and it is completely exemplified in Mr. Sheatz's action. He had not been accused of voting for the Susquehanna Canal bill but specifically declares that he didn't. The denial of his vote for the Kingston bill is only inferential. That is, he says that he "not only voted against, but worked against the bills,"—note the plural. As a matter of fact he voted for both the Kingston water snake and the Susquehanna canal bill. The Canal Bill wasn't classed among the "water snakes" at any time. It was simply a repeal of the charter of the Susquehanna Canal, which had been abandoned years ago, and of that class of legislation which the late Mr. Josephs used to characterize as "a little thing for Poor Ped." There wasn't even the suspicion of bribery in connection with its consideration, though a bitter opposition to the measure was developed in some way and for some purpose.

The Record Contradicts Sheatz.

Mr. Sheatz having magnified a mole hill into a mountain, however, his denial becomes important and the funny incidents relating to it interesting. For example the atrocious North American butted into the affairs the day after the publication of Sheatz's denial with this absurd editorial:

> It should be stated further that Mr. Sheatz took special pains to vote right on the Susquehanna "snake." While in Philadelphia the day before the bill came up he inquired of The North American when it was to be called. Upon learning that the vote would be taken the following day, he canceled an important business engagement, and went to Harrisburg specially to do his duty and vote against the measure.

Now for the facts. The measure, House bill No. 279, was reported from the Committee on Municipal Corporations by Mr. Call of Philadelphia, March 4.—Legislative Record, 1903, page 1232. It passed first reading on March 5.—Legislative Record, 1903, page 1304. It was read the second time "and agreed to," on March 10.—Legislative Record, 1903, page 1370. It was taken up in its order for third reading on March 11 and defeated for final passage on the same day.—Legislative Record, 1903, page 1520, the nayes being 79 and the ayes 40. Mr. Sheatz voted against the bill but not alone, as he states. There were 39 others on that occasion.

On March 17th Mr. Shern of Philadelphia moved to "reconsider the vote by which House bill No. 279, file folio 939, was defeated on final passage." The motion was seconded by Mr. Samuel Ripp of Philadelphia and prevailed.—Legislative Record, 1903, page 1690. Obviously the machine needed that bill for every available vote had been summoned and it passed finally, the vote being aye 170 and nay 1. But Mr. Sheatz was not the solitary individual who cast the negative vote. That distinction belongs to Mr. John Francies of the Second district, Allegheny county. On the contrary Mr. Sheatz voted aye.—Legislative Record, 190, page 1691, or Journal of the House of Representatives, 1903, page 1081. He may have intended to vote no when he left the preposterous editor of the North American who thinks he owns Sheatz and aspires to the control of the Republican machine. But when he reached Harrisburg and came under the hypnotic power of Iz, he yielded promptly and surrendered unconditionally. His denial, therefore, marks him as a falsifier as well as a recreant.

The Kingston Iniquity.

In view of these facts it is a matter of little consequence how Mr. Sheatz voted on any question or how he says he voted. The Legislative Record is badly indexed, probably, no doubt, and it is difficult to follow the work of a Representative for the purpose of review. The truth is however, that Sheatz voted for the vicious Kingston water snake. It was the worst of the lot and the measure upon which the gangsters depended. In protesting against it Mr. Creasy declared that it would give a corporation authority to "carry the whole body of a river around a city to change its course." But protests were unavailing. The machine wanted the authority to put the people under tribute and the bill passed finally, ayes 105, nays 64.—Legislative Record, 1903, page 2435.

On what it known as the Filtration bill Mr. Sheatz voted no the second time it was considered on final passage. This was another of the bills upon which machine managers depended. It came up on final passage for the first time on March 11 when Mr. Sheatz dodged.—Legislative Record, 1903, page 1524. On March 12 the vote was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Plummer of Blair county, on March 17 it was again "called up" for final passage by Mr. Colville of Philadelphia, and agreed to, Mr. Sheatz voting in the negative. On all the other water bills he either dodged the vote or voted in the affirmative. His statement that he not only voted against but worked against the water bills is, therefore, a falsification of the facts.

The Grafters Have No Fear of Conviction.

"A wink is as good as a nod to a blind mule," and it requires little perspicacity to see that the lawyers of the capitol grafters are not in the least worried about the promised criminal proceedings. If each of the accused was convicted on each of the counts upon which he is indicted, they would all go to the penitentiary for life. That being the case it is not likely that the celebrated criminal lawyers who represent them would have voluntarily relinquished any advantages of delay or other technicalities unless they had obtained some sort of guarantees that their clients are in no danger of conviction.

The other day they were arraigned in court by proxy and all entered bail for appearance for trial on the 27th of January. The Attorney General wanted a speedy trial, the newspapers assure us, and the defendants tried for delay. They asked that February 2 be filed as the day for the opening of proceedings. Finally the 27th of January was agreed upon and the prosecuting lawyers imagined that they had achieved a great victory. The defendants might have demanded preliminary hearings which would have involved delay and they might have done this or that to postpone the evil day, those hopefuls said. But they simply didn't do a thing but yield. Four or five days will not likely make much difference.

If there is to be no actual trial or in the event that the trial is to be made a farce like the trial of Salter who surrendered in much the same manner, it doesn't matter much whether it comes early or late. At best it is a difficult matter to prove a conspiracy when most of the conspirators are corporations as happens to be the case in the matter in point. But when the prosecution is more anxious to prove the accused innocent than guilty there is hardly a possibility of conviction. Everybody knows that from Governor Stuart down to the tipstaff of the court the authorities are anxious to vindicate the party rather than justice in the graft prosecutions.

The Campaign in Full Sway.

The Democratic campaign is now well under way and during the next three weeks there will be lively times throughout the State. Mr. Harman has ceased to expect a favorable reply to his challenge to discuss the issues of the campaign with Mr. Sheatz in joint meetings. The Republican managers don't want the issues of the campaign agitated much. There is danger in bringing the facts into view and a joint discussion would have had that result. But Mr. Harman and other Democratic speakers will address the people wherever it is possible to reach them and tell the facts as they exist.

The trial of the capitol grafters before the election would have settled the question of the election, just as a thorough exposure of the crimes would have defeated the Republican party last fall. Then every Republican speaker denied that there had been any grafting and now the press and orators of that faith insist that Republican officials will punish the grafters. Then the false statements were believed but I don't believe that the people are so credulous now. They know now that Mr. Berry told the truth then and they understand that he is equally accurate now when he declares that the election of John G. Harman is essential to the completion of the reforms which he has begun.

G. D. H.

Sheatz's Weak Plea.

From the Pittsburg Post.

In his speech to the Grangers at Williams' Grove on Wednesday, John O. Sheatz, the Republican candidate for State treasurer, said much about the achievements of patriotic Pennsylvanians and of the high principles they had bequeathed to the present generation of citizens. His utterances serve to recall very similar ones frequently indulged in by one Samuel W. Pennypacker, who seemed to think that the good deeds performed by Revolutionary and other old-time patriots must suffice to prevent their descendants from being guilty of all wrongdoing.

Mr. Pennypacker five years ago was presented to the people of the State as a most estimable and patriotic citizen, in whose keeping as governor the interests of the State would be entirely safe. He was the candidate of the same machine that has placed Mr. Sheatz in nomination for State treasurer, and every surviving member of the machine as it was constituted in 1902 is working hard for him and declaring that the interests of the people of the State will be safe if he is given the custody of their funds.

Mr. Sheatz is no more respectable or honest or patriotic or independent than Mr. Pennypacker was represented to be five years ago. And yet as governor the latter permitted the State to be robbed of millions of dollars by the capitol grafters. Every one of the latter is now supporting Mr. Sheatz and hoping for his election.

Mr. Sheatz protested that the Republican party ought not to be held responsible for the capitol steal. The men who perpetrated that steal, or connived at and made it possible, however, owed their opportunity to do evil to the machine which has for years dominated the affairs of the Republican party. That party is responsible for keeping that machine in power, and it therefore must bear the blame for the misdeeds of the creatures of the machine. Mr. Sheatz himself was selected as a candidate by that machine. His success will be the success of the machine and of its creatures, the capitol grafters.

What the People Would do To Grafters.

From the Eastern Argus.

If the people of the state had a voice in the matter the court trials would be attached before the date of the fall election. This is the contingency the Republican machine of the state is fighting hard to prevent. Its reasons in reality ought to react as an incentive to the officers in whose hands the matter rests to speed the action in order that the voters of the state may be made acquainted with all the features of the capitol steal that they might apply the information when they go to the polls in November to make their selection of a state treasurer to succeed W. H. Berry — the man who started the ball rolling.

Sheatz a Gang Man.

From the Johnstown Democrat.

Sheatz, the Republican candidate for state treasurer, is a Gang man. If he were not he would not be the Gang nominee. Sheatz's record clearly shows that he will go right along with the Machine. During the legislative season of 1903 as the Democratic leaders point out, Representative Sheatz "went along" with the Organization for what it wanted at Harrisburg. Probably Sheatz's most notable offense in that session was his vote for the Pennypacker-Salus-Grady "Press Muzzler." None but Gang men voted for that bastard.

The Voters Know Now.

From the Reading Telegram.

It is manly in McNichol to put up the Penrose flag early in the game, so that voters may know what is coming. Every citizen who wants more of Penrose now knows he must vote for Sheatz.

Not Asking Too Much.

From the Norristown Register.

Surely the five hundred thousand Democrats in Pennsylvania are really not asking for very much when they seek to have only one representative in the state's government at Harrisburg. Give Harman a lift.

The Democratic State Committee is doing splendid work at the headquarters in Philadelphia and Democrats throughout the State ought to show their appreciation by giving it moral and material support. A mite from every voter who can afford to give it would create a potent agency for good and the improvement in the administration of the State government would be a generous recompense for the might.

The false impression is being widely diffused that John O Sheatz voted for William H. Berry for State Treasurer two years ago. As a matter of fact he did nothing of the kind. He voted and worked for Plummer at that election as he voted and worked with Plummer on nearly every machine measure considered during the legislative session of 1905.

There will be no prosecution of the capitol looters until after the election and if Sheatz is elected the trials will be postponed until the end of time. The Republican machine can't stand the exposure which will follow a court trial.

Vote for John G. Harman for State Treasurer in the interest administrative honesty. It is not a political office and the election of either candidate will be without political significance.

SCIENTIST'S NEW DISCOVERY.

Believes Pictures Can be Made by Concentration of Mind.

An unexpected field of research has been opened to science by the announcement made by Commandant Darget on the subject of photographs of human radiations. At a recent meeting of the Societe Universelle d'Etudes Psychiques in Paris, photographs made by Darget, which had been obtained by the operator merely touching the sentitized plate with his fingers in an absolutely dark room for 10 or 15 minutes, while at the same time fixing his thoughts on a certain subject.

Without this concentration of mind the plates showed no mark whatever. On developing the plate the image of the subject thought of, or even of a scene called up in the mind of the operator, was found to be fixed on it, evidently by the emanation of rays not yet known to scientists.

Cat Guards House.

Cats, while not so quick to learn as dogs, are equally interesting to those who are fond of them. An intelligent comfortable cat soon becomes an important and attached friend to the family.

A physician once had a cat named Tom, which was not at home one night when a guest came. In the morning the host was obliged to leave home very early, the friend rising for a friendly chat with him before his departure.

When the host left, the cat must have stepped in at the open door. Meantime the mistress of the house was still in bed. Suddenly she was awakened by a loud caterwaul, to find Tom in the middle of the floor, evidently much excited and quickly running toward the open door. Imagining that he had been in the house all night, his mistress hastily put on a dressing gown and followed him down the stairs. Instead of going to the back door Tom ran to the sitting room, where the guest was waiting for the rest of the family to appear. At the sight of the hostess simultaneously with the cat, he exclaimed: "What is the matter with that cat? It has been growling at me and acting as if I had no business here." Which was plainly the fact—in the cat's mind. On three occasions he had shown a pronounced dislike to strangers, and, like a dog, always challenged people not well dressed when they attempted to come in at the back door.

Ships With Fish Skins.

A German inventor has been experimenting for years with various preservative paints for the bottoms of ships. Among those used at the present time even the best permit the growth of barnacles and marine vegetation upon the wood or metal sheathing, and the ship has to go into dry dock to have her bottom cleaned of the growths which so materially retard her progress.

The inventor in question has devoted his time of late to the determination of the chemical construction of the coating found upon the scales of fishes. He declares that the agility of the fish is due to this coating, which enables it to overcome the resistance of the water, while at the same time it prevents the growth of foreign matter.

He asserts that he is now able to produce this coating in a form permitting it to be used for vessels and that ships thus treated will not only be able to keep clean bottoms but that the paint will materially reduce the resistance of the waves and permit faster time to be made with the same expenditure of power.—St. Louis Dispatch.

Dick Turpin's Pistol.

The pistol here pictured, which is shown in a London equestrian spectacle, "Dick Turpin's Ride to York; or, The Death of Bonnie Black Bess,"

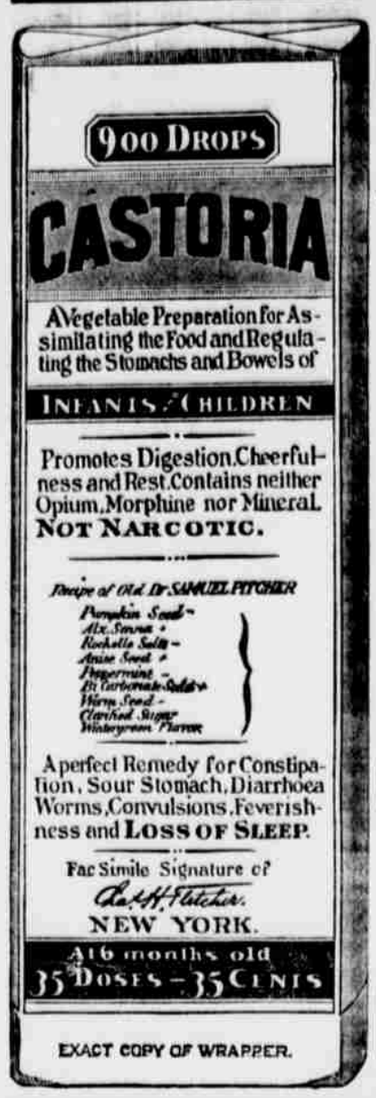
is said to have been the actual property of the famous highwayman. It was found by a workman egaged in pulling down the Old Plough at Ealing, an inn which is known to have been one of Turpin's haunts, and which was kept by his grandfather. The pistol bears the initials "D. T.," and the date "1737."

Fitting Out Men to Get Work.

At last night's meeting of the Strand Board of Guardians an application was received from an inmate of the workhouse named Kennedy for a set of false teeth. The applicant stated that being toothless he was unable to get work. It being stated that a set would cost six guineas, it was decided to see whether something cheaper could not be obtained. Recently the board paid three guineas for a false nose for another inmate to enable him to to go out and get work, and some time previously a man was provided with a false ear for the same purpose.—London Telegraph.

Slave Market in Morocco.

At Marrakesh, in Morocco, is a great slave market. The proceedings are opened with a fervid prayer to Allah for a prosperous sale, and then the auctioneer marches the slaves, tricked out in gorgeous array, round and round the slave yard, while the prospective purchasers feel their muscles and observe their condition and bid accordingly.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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

FORETELLING A LONG LIFE.

Outward Signs Abundant—Physicians Easily Interpret Them.

Every person carries about with him the physical indications of his longevity. A long lived person can be distinguished from a short lived person at sight. In many instances a physician may look at the hand of a patient and tell whether he will live or die.

In the vegetable as well as the animal kingdom each life takes its characteristics from the life from which it sprung. Among these inherited characteristics we find the capacity for continuing its life for a given length of time. This capacity for living we call the inherent or potential longevity.

Herein are presented the two leading considerations, always present and always interdependent—the inherited potentiality and the reactionary influences of environment.

The primary conditions of longevity are that the heart, lungs and digestive organs as well as the brain, should be large. If these organs are large, the trunk will be long and the limbs comparatively short. The person will appear tall in sitting and short in standing. The hand will have a long and somewhat heavy palm and short fingers. The brain will be deeply seated, as shown by the orifice of the ear being low. The blue hazel or brown hazel eye, as showing an intermission of temperament, is a favorable indication. The nostrils being large, open and free indicates large lungs. A pinched and half closed nostril indicates small or weak lungs.

These are general points of distinction from those of short lived tendencies, but, of course, subject to the usual individual exception. Still, it is well acknowledged that the characteristics noted are expressions of inherent potentiality, which have been proven on the basis of abundant statistical evidence.

In the case of persons who have short lived parentage on one side and long lived on the other side, the question becomes more involved. It is shown in grafting and hybridizing that nature makes a supreme effort to pass the period of the shorter longevity and extend the life of the greater longevity. Any one who understands these weak and dangerous periods of life is forewarned and forearmed. It has been observed that the children of long lived parents mature much later and are usually backward in their studies.—Medical Record.

MAGAZINE READERS

SUNSET MAGAZINE beautifully illustrated, good stories and articles about California and all the Far West. $1.50 a year

CAMERA CRAFT devoted each month to the artistic reproduction of the best work of amateur and professional photographers. $1.00 a year

ROAD OF A THOUSAND WONDERS a book of 75 pages, containing 120 colored photographs of picturesque spots in California and Oregon. $0.75

Total . . . $3.25

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SUNSET MAGAZINE

Flood Building San Francisco

Narrowly Averted War With Germany.

That a war between the United States and Germany was possibly avoided by a narrow margin at the time of Prince Henry's visit to America, in 1902, is declared by Councilor Emil Witte, of the German Embassy, at Washington, in his book, "Secrets of a German Embassy."

The Kaiser's yacht Hohenzollern which conveyed Prince Henry, left New York suddenly several days before the scheduled time. Witte asserts that its sudden departure was due to the discovery of a plot to blow up the Hohenzollern in New York harbor, the plan being to involve the nations in war.

Witte professes to have begun his duties at Washington in 1899, and declares that he was intrusted with the task of getting pro-German articles into American newspapers. To accomplish this he asserts that he concealed his connection with the Embassy, representing himself as special correspondent for the North German *Gazette*, and became as chummy as possible with leading American newspaper men. He ad ls that Count M. G. Sackendorf, then the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* assisted him, as a loyal German, with letters of introduction.

ELY'S CREAM BALM has been tried and not found wanting in thousands of homes all over the country. It has won a place in the family medicine closet among the reliable household remedies, where it is kept at hand for use in treating cold in the head just as soon as some member of the household begins the preliminary sneezing or snuffling. It gives immediate relief and a day or two's treatment will put a stop to a cold which might, if not checked, become chronic and run into a bad case of catarrh.

D'Auber—"I never heard of that old chap as an artist, but he says he draws." Palette—"Yes, I believe he draws a pension."

Between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, the time when womanhood begins and motherhood ends, it is estimated that the aggregate term of woman's suffering is ten years. Ten years out of thirty! One third of the best part of a woman's life sacrificed! Think of the enormous loss of time! But time is not all that is lost. Those years of suffering steal the bloom from the cheeks, the brightness from the eyes, the fairness from the form. They write their record in many a crease and wrinkle. What a boon then to woman, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It promotes perfect regularity, dries up debilitating drains, heals ulceration, cures female weakness, and establishes the delicate womanly organs in vigorous and permanent health. No other medicine can do for woman what is done by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

A Reliable Remedy FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.

It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers 75 cts. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

WHEN COAL WAS $80 A TON.

Retired Naval Officer Recalls the Prices of '62.

"Householders who complain of dear coal," said a retired naval officer the other day, "ought to think of what Uncle Sam had to pay for coal for his ships during the Civil War, and consider themselves fortunate.

"The Civil War led to the establishment of a lot of little private coaling stations all over the world by thrifty persons who hoped that Uncle Sam's ships might come that way about the time they needed coal real bad.

"The old Vanderbilt in 1862 had an experience of that sort. She was looking for the Alabama like a good many more of the Federal ships, and she came to St. Helena just about the time that she was out of coal.

"The officers were delighted to see a red headed Scotchman sitting on a coal pile on the dock and they at once opened up negotiations with him. He demanded $30 a ton gold, and as the rate of exchange was then $2.85, this made the price $80 a ton of Uncle Sam's money.

"The officers protested and refused to take the coal. They put to sea, hoping to reach another port before their stock gave out, but after a run of a few hours the weather began to get nasty and there was nothing for it but to put back and buy 1,000 tons of the Scotchman's coal.

"He said that he liked the United States and sympathized with the North in the war, but he had been sitting on that coal pile for a long time waiting for an American ship to come along, and sympathy didn't buy tobacco and whisky and things."—St. Louis Republic.

Solid Silver Bed.

Every American has heard of the wonderful diamond knobbed beds with gold casters and ruby orna-

ments which the fairies are supposed to sleep in, but there is a bed in London on exhibition that is a marvel of fine silver filigree work. Silver supporters hold the canopy aloft. Silver statues on the bedposts support the canopy, while below the entire architecture of the bed is of massive silver, beautifully ornamented in the finest Moorish filigree, seen in palaces where Kings kept their treasure.

Shah Will Not Sleep in a Bed.

The Shah of Persia never under any circumstances sleeps on a bedstead, and no matter where he has stayed, whether it be in royal palaces or hotels, he has either had the bedstead removed from his sleeping apartments or else has relegated it to some remote corner, so as to enable him to sleep in the exact center of the room on a couple of huge cushions or soft Oriental mattresses stretched on the floor.

And just behind the cushion on which his head rests there is always a small table, on which are five portraits. The center one is of himself. It is flanked on either side by those of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, while beyond them, on either side, are the pictures of the Emperor and Empress of Russia.

These portraits accompany him everywhere, and may be said to watch over his slumbers in his own dominions as well as abroad. In the sleeping apartments of his palace at Teheran there are, of course, no bedsteads. But all around the room are pianolas, immense music boxes, and even hand organs, such as infest the streets of most of the big cities of America.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Scott's Emulsion strengthens enfeebled nursing mothers by increasing their flesh and nerve force.

It provides baby with the necessary fat and mineral food for healthy growth.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.

$100,000,000 OF CITY HALLS.

Philadelphia Has the Most Costly in America.

The 175 chief cities of America have $100,000,000 invested in city halls. Philadelphia leads with a $27,000,000 City Hall, and San Francisco follows with one worth $8,300,000.

After these cities come Boston, with a city hall representing $7,500,000; New York, with one standing for $7,000,000, and Baltimore, with a $5,000,000 structure and grounds. The value in each case is based upon the value of the city hall itself and the park surrounding it.

Every American city of more than 300,000 population has at least a million dollar city hall with the exception of New Orleans. St. Louis, Cincinnati and Detroit have buildings worth more than $2,000,000 each. Chicago falls $250,000 below that figure. Pittsburg and Milwaukee follow.

Among minor American cities which have elaborate city halls are Richmond, Va.; Minneapolis and Providence. Indianapolis, which has a stately State House, has an inferior city hall. Toledo and Atlanta have small municipal buildings. The Denver city hall is valued at $265,000; that of East St. Louis, a place of much less importance, has one that cost $425,000.

Houston, Tex., has a $550,000 city hall, and Memphis one costing only $35,000.—New York Sun.

Decorating With Stamps.

Between nine and ten million stamps are employed in the decoration of the walls of the refectory of the Hospice of St. Jean de Dieu, at Ghent.

For years the monks have utilized their leisure time in the formation of landscapes from bits of stamps, at a distance one would never believe that only stamps have been used in their making, so rich are the colorings and so perfect the drawing.

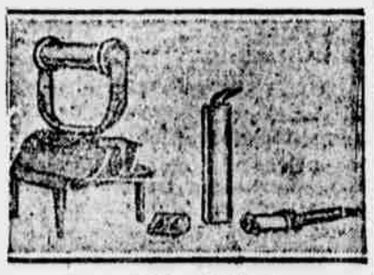
The idea originated with one of the brothers who made a small picture of the patron saint of the hospice on the walls of his cell.

Appreciating the beauty of his work, the prior suggested that he devote his unique talent to the decoration of the walls of the refectory, and with the assistance of others among the brotherhood the monk has devoted years to the work, which stands unique among art productions.

Seen close at hand the work resembles mosaic, but from across the room the bits blend so well together as to suggest oils. Only three sides of the room are yet completed and contributions of stamps are constantly being received from visitors who have seen the work and have become interested.

Electric Heating Iron.

The Electric Review describes a new electric iron.



Parts of Electric Flatiron.

This flatiron, is is claimed, is so far superior to the old fashioned flatiron that a large laundry in which they were experimented with has now equipped its entire plant with them. The heating unit is a resistance coil of liberal cross section enclosed by a metal shell. The coil is so designed that the heat flows to the work as fast as it is generated. The iron thus remains evenly hot under the most constant use and no work is

Electric Flatiron Complete With Cord and Plug.

delayed by a cold iron or scorched by an overheated one.

The saving in time and labor by avoiding frequent trips to the stove makes this method of ironing greatly to be preferred. The handle is made of fiber and remains cool. Travelers with an electric iron may steal a little electricity from the hotel in which they are stopping by inserting a plug in the electric light socket and do their own ironing while they wait—for dinner.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* The Kind You Have Always Bought.

ROYAL GUESTS IN ENGLAND.

Most Exacting Was the Queen of the Sandwich Islands.

Among the many foreign monarchs who have visited our shores within comparatively recent years, says the London Tit-Bits, one of the most amiable and popular was the late King of Portugal, of whom the following story is told:

His majesty, like his successor, was an enthusiastic lover of art, and one of his chief pleasures during his visit to England was to make the acquaintance of our great painters, with whose names and fame he was familiar. When Sir Edwin (then Mr.) Landseer was introduced to him his delight was unbounded. 'Ah! Mr. Landseer," he exclaimed, as he advanced to greet the famous animal painter, "I am charmed to make your acquaintance. I am so very fond of beasts."

Equally well meaning and unfortunate was the late Shah of Persia, who, in spite of his great amiability, rarely "opened his mouth without putting his foot in it." Once, when the Duchess of Westminester was presented to him, he greeted her like an old and dear friend. "Ah!" he said, with a charming bow, "I have often heard of you. Your fame has reached even Teheran." "Good gracious!" exclaimed the lady, aside, to a friend, "the man thinks I am westminester Abbey." And so he did.

It was this same monarch who, when sitting at table one day, between a nobleman and a lady of high rank, horrified them both by first wiping his hands on the nobleman's coat and then on the lady's skirts, as if their mission in life was to play the role of animated table napkins. If he was unconventional at least no fault could be found with his piety, for he would suddenly break off an interview, or vanish in the middle of a garden party with the announcement, "Now I am going to pray."

Another interesting sovereign who was among our many royal guests at the time of the diamond jubilee was the sable Queen of the Sandwich Islands. Never did a queen exact more rigid regard for her dignity. While other monarchs were only too glad to escape ceremonial as far as possible, her dusky majesty declined to leave her apartments without a sovereign's escort of Life Guards; while she declined to tread a measure unless she had at least one of our Queen's sons for partner.

Once she started to pay a visit to Lord Tennyson at his home in the Isle of Wight accompanied by a retinue of attendants. Hour after hour passed and still Lord Tennyson caught no glimpse of his royal guest, for whom he had prepared a sumptuous throne. At last, when hope had fled and the hands of the clock pointed to witching hour of night, the Queen arrived, weary and bedraggled, without a single attendant and without a scrap of luggage. She had lost them all on the way.

How They Earn Money.

Nearly all the workmen employed in the naval arsenal at Toulon, France, add to their salaries by executing hours. Some are hotel carpet beaters, another trade during their leisure hours, watchmakers and barbers, who carry on a trifling and lucrative business among their comrades.

Servant Maid—I left my last place because I couldn't get enough to eat.

Master—You won't find that the case here. My wife does the cooking, and there is always a lot left over of it every meal.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL : : : : : :

FOR PILES,
ONE APPLICATION BRINGS RELIEF.
SAMPLE MAILED FREE.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork and other causes. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy. $1 per vial, or special package for serious cases, $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., William & John Sts., N. Y.

WORK OF THE HELLO GIRL.

Recesses to Relieve Nervous Strain and Keep Operator in Good Humor.

With a metal clasp on their heads holding a receiver at the ear and a transmitter hung on their breasts supporting a speaking tube thence to the mouth, these young women are wired to, listen and reply to the man who wishes a telephone number. The number goes into one ear and is repeated out of the mouth. The whole girl is electrified for that moment with the idea of tying these two distant speakers together.

All of the subscribers in each office are represented with a multiple of holes, or jacks, within reach of each operator. Stopped up with different colored stoppers are those lines not

Behind her stands the supervisor.

in use. Their various delinquencies can thus be seen at a glance. Black signifies that the number is not in use; blue, that it has been discontinued; white, changed numbers, and is marked with the new number; red means temporarily discontinued. The party lines are underscored with a strip of red, and the private branch exchange lines, with white. Thus the operator has under her eye a complete compendium of the nature of the lines subscribing to the central office to which she is connected.

The girls working these wires have chairs. Those in charge of the trunk lines coming in from other offices do their work standing, according to the larger amount of space they have to get over.

A lengthy examination is gone through before the "situation wanted, female," is found possessed of all the physical and mental attributes necessary for the profession. One of the requirements is that she have a steady, reliable voice, guaranteed to undergo the nervous strain. Almost anybody knows what a woman's voice becomes under a nervous strain.

In order to arrive at such possession of rights and obligations, she primarily undergoes a tutelage of three months. During this term the company pays her $3 a week for the privilege of teaching her the busines of supplying telephone calls. As soon as she has learned and performed all the information in a connective way, her salary soars to $5. The first year of regular work brings in $8. The highest the regular force can make is $9. The senior operator draws $1 more than this, and the supervisor is paid $12. The chief operators and others in superior positions in the department make all the way up to $25 a week, according to their ability, general standing, length of association with the work or whatever relevant qualities they may happen to have. The night people are paid $1 a week more than those of the same ability by day.

The chief operator at her desk can connect her 'phone with any girl's work and hear the whole performance. In addition to this overseeing there is a department of listening, whose regular work it is to take on the wires of the operators and report their findings.

Then eyesight is looked into. There are finely printed numbers on the switchboard. Economy has to be had with space. The girl is not supposed to jump up or dart sideways in order

Women Make the Best Operators.

to see the numerals wherever they be. Color blindness also enters into the test. The switchboard stoppers here and there being designated on their small round surfaces with different coolred paints. About one woman in a hundred has been found unequal to them.

About one-fifth of the applicants get positions, and half of these fail, don't like the work or object to the hours. Of a hundred applicants about ten become steady operators, after the studentship of three months. This does not include the people who apply and are at once termed impossible, as old ladies or boys.—Brooklyn Eagle.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 25, 1906

Trains leave EAST BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Nescopeck and Wilkes-Barre, 7:50, 10:46 a. m., 2:43 (4:28 Nescopeck only), 6:20 p. m. week-days.

For Catawissa and Sunbury, 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays 4:07 p. m.

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7:50 10:46 a. m., 2.43, 6.20 p. m. week-days.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7:50 a. m., 4:28 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7:50 10:46 a. m., 4.28, 6.20 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo, and Ridgway 11:47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8:25 a. m, 4:07 p. m.; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8:25, 11:47 a. m, week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8:25, 11 47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays, 4:07 p. m.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8:25 a. m., 4.07 7.25 p. m. week days; 4:07 daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days; via Lock Haven, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passr Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 17, 1904.
TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11:30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12 20 p.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R. R.
From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY AND OCEAN CITY
7:30 a. m. Lcl.	4:00 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp	(60 Minutes)	4:15 p. m.
11:30 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	SEA ISLE CITY
	7:15 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.
	SUNDAYS.	
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
8:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	8:45 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.		

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut St.s., 834 Chestnut St, 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT
June 1 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9.00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

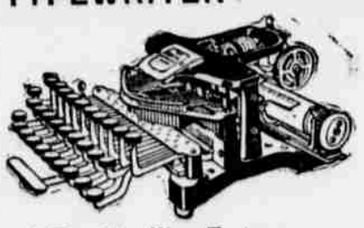
First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m.

First car leaves Catawis Sunda 3 0 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

THE POSTAL TYPEWRITER $25.00



A Few Excelling Features

First-class in material and workmanship.
Uses universal key board—writes 84 characters.
Simple construction—Fewest parts.
Alignment positive and permanent.
Extra great manifolding power.
Unexcelled for mimeograph stencil cutting.
Inked by ribbon, as in $100 machine
Visible writing—no carriage to lift.
Style of type changed if desired in few seconds.
Light, easily carried—weighs only 10½ pounds.
The lowest priced practical typewriter.
Every machine fully guaranteed.
Why pay $100 for a typewriter when the Postal, which will do just the same work as well, as easily and as quickly will cost you only $25.
Why tie up that $75 where you derive no benefit from it?
This machine can be seen at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Postal Typewriter Company
Norwalk Conn

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	*8 45	†10 00	11.50	*5 25
Cameron	8 56	.....	12 01	5 34
Danville	9 09	9 19	2 11	5 46
Catawissa	9 19	10 32	2 23	5 56
Rupert	9 24	10 37	2 29	6 02
Bloomsburg	9 31	10 43	2 35	6 08
Espy	9 36	†10 48	2 40	6 13
Lime Ridge	9 41	10 51	2 45	6 20
Willow Grove	9 46	.....	2 50	.....
Briarcreek	9 48	.....	2 53	6 27
Berwick	9 54	11 02	2 58	6 34
Beach Haven	10 00	11 07	3 03	6 41
Hick's Ferry	10 04	11 12	3 09	6 47
Shickshinny	10 20	11 25	3 20	6 59
Hunlock's	10 30	.....	3 31	7 09
Nanticoke	10 37	11 39	3 38	7 14
Avondale	10 40	.....	3 42	7 22
Plymouth	10 44	11 47	3 47	7 26
Plymouth Junction	10 47	.....	3 52	.....
Kingston	10 55	11 55	4 00	7
Luzerne	10 58	11 58	4 03	7 42
Forty Fort	†9 10	.....	4 07	.....
Wyoming	9 05	12 05	4 12	7
West Pittston	9 10	.....	4 17	7 53
Susquehanna Ave	9 13	12 11	4 20	7 56
Pittston	9 19	12 14	4 24	8 01
Duryea	9 23	.....	4 29	8 06
Old Forge	9 26	.....	4 32	8 10
Taylor	9 32	.....	†4 40	8 17
SCRANTON	*9 40	†12 35	4 50	*8 25
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 35	10 20	1 55	*6 40
Taylor	6 44	10 30	2 03	6 4
Old Forge	6 50	10 36	2 10	6 55
Duryea	6 53	10 39	2 13	6 58
Pittston	6 57	10 44	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave	7 00	10 47	2 19	7 04
West Pittston	7 04	10 51	2 23	7 05
Wyoming	7 09	10 56	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort	.....	.....	†2 31	.....
Luzerne	7 16	11 02	2 34	7 19
Kingston	7 24	11 08	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	7 28	11 17	2 49	7 34
Avondale	7 37	.....	2 54	.....
Nanticoke	7 41	11 25	2 58	7 43
Hunlock's	7 47	11 31	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny	7 57	11 44	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry	8 08	†11 54	3 30	18 08
Beach Haven	8 14	12 00	3 37	8 14
Berwick	8 22	12 07	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek	.....	12 12	3 50	.....
Willow Grove	.....	.....	3 54	18 29
Lime Ridge	8 33	12 18	3 58	8 33
Espy	.....	12 23	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg	8 45	12 29	4 12	8 45
Rupert	8 49	12 34	4 15	8 50
Catawissa	8 53	12 38	4 20	8 54
Danville	9 07	12 51	4 33	9 11
Cameron	9 14	†1 01	4 43	.....
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 25	*1 12	†4 58	9 31
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡ Stops on signal or notice to conductor.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1906, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	21 A.M
	‡	†	‡	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 05
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main St	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill	9 15	2 52	6 30	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 23
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 30
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 28
Zaners	f9 40	f3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	f10 00	f3 37	f7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	f10 03	f3 40	f7 21	8 26
Laubachs	f10 08	f3 45	f7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park	f10 10	f3 47	f7 33	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A M.	P.M.	A.M.	22 A.M.
	†	†	‡	‡	†
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	f6 01	f 12	f4 47	f11 00	....
Laubachs	f6 03	f11 02	f4 48	f7 13	11 58
Coles Creek	f6 12	f11 06	f4 58	f7 22	12 05
Edsons	f6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	f6 35	f11 29	f5 17	f7 45	12 58
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 4	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St.	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily. ¶ Sunday only. f Flag stop.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

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Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
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C. A. SNOW & CO.

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

Capital $100,000 | Undivided Profits $30.000 | Surplus $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits

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E. B. Tustin, Vice President. E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.

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J. M Staver,	M. I. Low,	Louis Gross,	H. V. Hower.

THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1907

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Political.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
JOHN G. HARMAN,
of Bloomsburg.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
WILLIAM KRICKBAUM,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
BOYD TRESCOTT,
of Millville.

GIVE HARMAN A BIG VOTE.

Our distinguished fellow citizen, Hon. John G. Harman, has been honored by the Democratic party of Pennsylvania by being selected as the candidate for the office of State Treasurer. He did not seek the position, but it came to him unanimously from the convention, and he has accepted, feeling that he could not decline a call to public duty coming to him in such a way.

He was selected as the standard bearer because of his recognized ability, and because of his integrity and high character. His choice is an honor to him, and also to Columbia county.

Now that we have been thus honored it is our duty to stand by the candidate and to use every effort to give him a large vote in his home county. He is entitled to it, and he will get it if the Democratic voters will show interest enough in the election to go to the polls, and help to get others there. This is not purely a partisan fight. It is a contest between the old gang that has been shown up in its political corruption and mismanagement of the state funds, now eager to again gain control of the treasury, on the one side, and of good citizens who want to put a stop to the unlawful use of public funds, regardless of political affiliation, on the other side.

John G. Harman is one of the favorite sons of Columbia county, and the people ought to show their appreciation by giving him a rousing vote on November 5th.

BRYAN MAY TRY AGAIN.

At Charlotte, N. C., recently William J. Bryan was asked whether he would be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1908, to which he replied:

"Whilst I have not announced that I would be a candidate, I have not said I would not be and the statements reporting that I would not be have come from those who were interested in other candidates. I do not care at this time to make any announcement further than this: That I take it for granted the nomination will be made by the voters of the party and not by a few men who seem to assume that the selection is in the hands of a few party leaders. The leaders propose, but the masses dispose."

"What do you think of the prospects of success for the Democracy in 1908?" was asked. "Good and improving all the time, due to two causes—first, to the growth of Democratic principles; these are becoming more popular all the time; second, the Democratic party is united and the Republican party is divided, as we were divided in 1896, while we are much more united as a party than the Republican party in 1896."

HARMAN AND BERRY START OUT

Long jumps are being made by Democratic State Treasurer Candidate John G. Harman, State Treasurer Berry and some of their colleagues, this week, in covering assignments for campaign speaking at places hundreds of miles apart. In the meantime the Republican Candidate, John O. Sheatz, is booked to address some audiences in western counties. The week will present two divisions of the Democratic campaigners, but Harman and Berry are to be together every night except Thursday, when the State treasurer will be heard in Quakertown, while Westmorelanders will be assembled in Greensburg to hear Harman. Thence Harman will hasten to Philadelphia and appear with Berry at a mass-meeting there on the following evening.

Tuesday evening a Lancaster city rally heard Harman, Berry and Representative R. Scott Ammerman, capitol prober. Those three speakers addressed a West Chester meeting Wednesday afternoon, and a Delaware county gathering at Media in the evening. Twenty-four hours later, Harman, near the other end of the State, will have with him on the Greensburg hustings Senator Arthur G. Dewalt, capitol prober, while the Quakertown audience will listen to Ammerman in addition to Berry. At the Philadelphia meeting on Friday night in St. James' hall the speakers will be Harman, Berry, and Dewalt.

The week's work will be closed by Harman, Berry and Dewalt at a proposed great rally for the special benefit of the upper-region anthracite coal mine workers, in Scranton, on Saturday night. From that time until the eve of election day, the Democratic State committee announces, Mr. Harman will be on the stump on every working day, and, in most cases, will be accompanied by Mr. Berry.

PREACHERS QUIT.

Reports received by the Chicago *Tribune* from ten of the Methodist Episcopal conferences in Illinois and neighboring States show that the question of higher salary for the average minister of that church has reached a crisis.

The generally expressed opinion is that religious work soon will suffer for lack of preachers unless salaries are raised. In many of the conferences just held there was an exodus of preachers from the pulpit to enter business life.

The higher salaries movement was discussed and advocated at practically all the conferences.

Salaries have been advanced about $100 each during the last four years, but this increase, which has not kept pace with the increase, in cost of living, has failed to stem the ministerial stampede into business life.

We Trust Doctors

If you are suffering from impure blood, thin blood, debility, nervousness, exhaustion, you should begin at once with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the Sarsaparilla you have known all your life. Your doctor knows it, too. Ask him about it.

Unless there is daily action of the bowels, poisonous products are absorbed, causing headache, biliousness, nausea, dyspepsia, and thus preventing the Sarsaparilla from doing its best work. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. Act gently, all vegetable.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
Ayer's HAIR VIGOR. AGUE CURE. CHERRY PECTORAL.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

SOME EMBARRASSING PARTY SLOGANS.

The last campaign in this State rang with agonized Republican party cries to stand by Roosevelt. This year the faithful are told instead to stand by the sacred tariff. Sheatz, the gang's candidate for Treasurer, slapped the President in the face when in obedience to Penrose's orders as a member of the Legislature of 1905 he voted to reconsider and expunge resolutions indorsing the President's course in working for rate regulation and other popular reforms. This is why the party keynote must be changed this year. Roosevelt is as popular as ever, but Sheatz didn't stand by him when he could and should. He obeyed Penrose instead. So the old reliable tariff bogey is dusted off and set up for the faithful.

* * *

Another Republican cry we won't hear much of this campaign is one that naturally accompanies the tariff yamp. "Let well enough alone" won't do in this State this year for those who are straining and striving to get the State treasury back into their clutches again. Not a breath of complaint can be uttered against William H. Berry's work while in office. He has faithfully discharged his responsibilities and duties of treasurer in a contrast most marked when compared with what his immediate predecessors, Republicans, permitted to be done. Berry in letter and spirit has been a servant of the people, a faithful, efficient guardian of their interests. He has served them only too well and hence became a stumbling block of Penroseism and graft. If well enough is ever to be let alone, the good work of this worthy son and exponent of Democracy would demand that he and it, rather than the interests they have detected and exposed, should have the say about his successor.

* * *

The more the record and tactics of Sheatz and the party of Penrose behind him are considered the more preposterous their claim to recognition is. The tariff issue is being raised because Mr. Sheatz is not in sympathy with Roosevelt as against his own boss. Mr. Sheatz's record as the chairman of the committee on appropriations in the last Legislature shows him to be unfit for the Treasurer's responsibilities. To let well enough alone is just what the gang can't stand for when they are on the outside.—*Pittsburg Sun.*

SHEATZ AND HARMAN CONTRASTED.

The friends of the machine candidate for State Treasurer, John O. Sheatz ask the people to support him on the ground, as stated by an esteemed contemporary, that "he would prove a most vigilant and inflexible guardian of the public finances." It would be difficult to imagine anything more absurd than that. Even if he hadn't supported every profligate enterprise of the machine during his three terms in the House of Representatives, his record as chairman of the House committee on Appropriations during the last session would completely refute that claim.

During the session of 1907 appropriations were made to the aggregate of $92,000,000 in round figures while it is known to every intelligent citizen who has given thought to the subject that the revenues for the period will amount to very little more than half that total. It is not unjust to say that Mr. Sheatz was responsible for these excessive appropriations As chairman of the Appropriations committee of the House he could have put an instant stop to that form of legalized looting. But he indulged every interest of the boss es as against the State and proved that he is not only not vigilant but that he is either careless or indifferent to the interests of the people.

Mr. Sheatz's record in the Legislature stands in marked contrast with that of John G. Harman, his opponent in the fight, who is the nominee of the people. Mr. Harman not only voted against all the iniquities which were passed during the session of 1905 but he was as vigilant and capable in debate as he was inflexible in purpose. He was always the champion of the right in debate and on roll-call, and never faltered in grasping the vicious measures and squelching them in so far as that was possible. On the contrary Mr. Sheatz was always with the machine when he was needed and he has nearly always voted to strengthen the position of the machine. If the people do not desire the methods of the machine continued they will elect Mr. Harman.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Four people were killed and one hurt when their automobile was smashed by a Philadelphia & Reading train at Pottstown on Monday.

A QUESTION OF MORALS.

Ordinarily if two equally good men were opposing candidates for the State Treasurership in an off year it would not so much matter which one should succeed. The great desideratum is to place men of unquestioned integrity in positions of great responsibility.

But in Pennsylvania "things are different" this year.

For many years past (until the accidental election of William H. Berry) the affairs of the State Treasury have been administered as far as possible in the interest of a corrupt political organization. Great treasury surpluses have been maintained for the purpose of speculative political profit and propagandism There have been resulting scandals of the gravest nature, involving the highest officials of the State, and finally culminating in the terrible disclosures of the past two or three years now the subject of inquiry in the Criminal Courts.

The party wholly responsible for this misdoing, through the criminal acts or negligence of its accredited agents, pending the trial of the culprits, now asks to be put again in the control of the Treasury by the election of John Oscar Sheatz. If Mr. Sheatz were an entirely safe man, it is still to be considered that he stands as the candidate of an unsafe and unrepentant Organization. He is not his own master. He has had spasms of independence; but his servility to the Machine has been attested through the support of some of its most infamous projects, and is again attested by the fact of his candidacy.

Is it not better to keep the Treasury independent of the Machine? Why should that office be again made a factor in the choice of a United States Senator? Why, as a matter of financial prudence and as a matter of political propriety, should not the Treasury be kept out of the hands of the Penrose-McNichol Organization until its skirts are cleared of the Capitol looting? Not a word can be urged against the legislative record of Mr. Sheatz's opponent, Mr. John G. Harman. He has been tried and found faithful. He has stood true where Sheatz failed. Why not give State Treasurer Berry a vindication by putting a man in his place who will continue to enforce the Berry policies?

It is not altogether a question of politics the voters are asked to settle this year. There is a question of morals involved. Mr. Sheatz is not ashamed to ask for an election on the ground that he is better than the Organization that backs him; but men are best known by the company they keep.

—*Phila. Record.*

BERRY JOLTS BOSSES.

Appointed a Republican Who Would Not Take Orders.

A dispatch from Harrisburg says: Turned out of office by Secretary of Internal Affairs Henry Houck, because he refused to take political orders from Prowler Mathues, former state treasurer and indicted machine boss of Delaware county, William E. Lewis, of Radnor, has been appointed to a $1,400 clerkship in the state treasury.

Lewis is a Republican, and was originally appointed a clerk in the internal affairs department twenty years ago, and was retained by every succeeding secretary until Houck took office last May. Mathues is alleged to have asked Houck to turn Lewis out because the latter voted for Berry for state treasurer two years ago.

Lewis is said to have admitted that he voted for Berry, because he was not in sympathy with Senator Penrose and the remainder of the Republican state bosses and could see no harm in cutting a discreditable ticket. He served under General Gregg in the Civil War, and his soldier friends over the state have been trying to find a place for him since he was dropped from the pay roll by Houck.

As a last resort, Lewis' friends appealed to Berry, who has appointed Lewis to the vacancy in his office created by the removal of George E. Young, who was with Mathues on his midnight prowl in the treasury a few days before he was to testify before the Capitol Investigation Commission last June.

Visiting cards and Wedding invitations at the COLUMBIAN office. tf

WE HAVE

A Swell Line of

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those that button down the front and those that have the V neck for Men and Boys.

$1.00, $1.50, $2.50, $3.00, $5.00

ADLER'S GLOVES. - STETSON HATS.

TOWNSEND'S CORNER.

BUYING TIME FOR Thrifty Housewives

Right at this time when good housewives are buying Furniture and Kitchen Ware, our extra values will make this store the mecca for nearly all of them.

Now just a word as to this Furniture. We only ask that you look all around—compare ours with other stock and we feel confident of your verdict—"I CAN DO BETTER AT PURSEL'S."

And the Kitchen Helps—we can only mention a few in the space of course, but if you have a need in that line come here. We will save you money every time.

Furniture.

Rocking Chairs 1.50 to 15.00.
Parlor and Library Tables 1.50 to 22.50.
Buffets 20.00 to 39.50.
Side Boards 10.00 to 35.00
China Closets 20.00 to 40
Extension Tables 5.00 to 35.00.
Dining Chairs 4.50 to 25.00 a Set.
Couches 6.75 to 39.00,
Chiffoniers 6.00 to 22.50.
Bed Room Suits 16.50 to $100.
White Enameled and Brass Beds 5.00 to 35.00.

Kitchen Helps

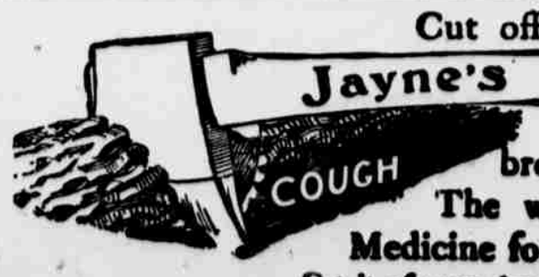
A full and complete line of the justly celebrated Edleweiss cooking ware 10c to 1.50.
Rochester Nickle ware in Chafing dishes, tea and coffee pots, syrup jugs and what not—all guaranteed.
Scrub Brushes 10c to 25c
White Wash Brushes 25 to 50c.
Wisp Brooms 10 to 25c.

Kitchen Helps

Floor Brushes 1.00 to 1.50
Wall Brushes 60c.
Stove Brushes 15 to 25c.
Washing Machines 7.50 to 9 50.
Clothes Wringers 1.75 to 3.50.
Carpet Sweepers 1.75 to 2.75.
Cedar Wash Tubs, (three sizes) 90c., 1.35 and 1.75.
Painted Pine wash tubs 75 to 90c.
Galvanized wash tubs 80, 90 and 1.00.
Wash Boards 15 to 40c.
Wood Scrub Buckets 20c
Galvanized Buckets, 10 qt. size 20c., 12 qt. size 25c
Fibre water buckets 35c.
Heavy Tin water buckets, 12 qt. size 40c., 14 qt. 50c.
Enameled water buckets 38 to 90c.
Heavy Tin Wash Boilers (with lid) No. 8 for 1.25 and No. 9 for 1.35.
Heavy Tin Wash Boilers, copper bottom, No. 8 for 1.35 and No. 9 for 1.50.
All copper Wash Boilers $3

F. P. PURSEL.
BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

Cut off that cough with Jayne's Expectorant and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption.



The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.

Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

EVANS' SHOE STORE

FALL SHOES.

The assortment of EVANS' Shoes provides a shoe for every need, a style for every taste, a fit for every foot.

Until you have seen these new models, or better yet, enjoyed the luxury of wearing one of them, you can not realize what shoe perfection means.

You are cordially invited to come in and see these new fashions.

The Progressive Shoe Store

CHAS. M. EVANS.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1907

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 3, 1888.

District Attorney Small and family are spending a few days in Philadelphia.

Geo. S. Odell now sells Sunday papers in the building formerly occupied by G. N. Childs.

Work has been begun on the iron work of the Mifflinville bridge, by the York Bridge Company.

District Attorney Small closed up three fortune tellers and nine games of chance on the fair grounds on Thursday.

Boyd Cadman and J. E. Roys went to Syracuse, N. Y. in C. W. Funston's automobile, leaving here on Sunday morning.

Robert S. Oman, of Orange, was among the attendants at the fair last week. He has been a reader of this paper for thirty years or more.

Miss Mary Kase died Tuesday of last week at her home in Roaring-creek township, aged ninety-four years. She spent her whole life in this county.

Ex-sheriff John Mourey attended the fair last week. His friends are talking about him as a candidate for county treasurer next year. Should he decide to come out he will make a strong run.

Any 12 Year Old Girl

Can make those delicious Lemon, Chocolate and Custard pies as well as the more experienced cook if she uses "OUR PIE" preparation, which is now sold by nearly all grocers at 10 cents per package. Just the proper ingredients in each package. 10-17-4t.

Mrs. Bessie Fisher, of Wilkes-Barre, was hurt by an automobile at the corner of Main and Leonard streets on Thursday. The car was one used by Harry Hosler to carry passengers to the fair grounds. The high speed used was the cause of the accident.

H. M. Johnson will sell at public sale on the premises, one and one-half miles from Jerseytown, on Wednesday, October 30th, 1907, a lot of personal property, consisting of horses, cattle, farming implements, and household goods. ts.

The evolutions of the K. G. E. Commandery Drill Corps before the grand stand last Thursday and Friday were much enjoyed by the great crowds, and they were highly complimented for their fine appearance. Bloomsburg has reason for being proud of the squad.

November 2nd will be Donation Day at the Joseph Ratti Hospital. The articles needed are groceries, canned goods, vegetables, old and new muslin, blankets, sheets, pillow cases, towels, napkins, and anything else useful. Let everybody remember this worthy charity.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., post office: Mr. Nathanel Broadt, Mrs. William Coleman, Mr. Patrick Fallan, Mr Clyde Hawbecker, Mr. T. C. Parsons, Mr. E. F. Stines. Cards, Miss Beagle, Miss Florence Black, Miss Irene Kistner Davis (2) Mr. C. W. Hughes, Andrew Martin.

Mrs. Emma Polk, of Iola, attempted to cross the race track at the fair grounds on Friday, and was struck by the race horse, Billy Cole, as he was warming up for the first heat of the free-for-all. She was thrown several feet. She was taken to the hospital, where it was found that no bones were broken, and she went to her home that day. It is a dangerous practice to cross a race track when it is doing business.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Black Diamond Express, on the Lehigh Valley railroad, under the new Lehigh time schedule, which became effective October 13, runs an hour earlier than formerly, reaching New York at about 9 o'clock in the evening. The train will be entirely re-equipped and will consist of an eighty-foot library car, a diner, two coaches and an observation car.

After a newspaper man has yelled himself hoarse in an effort to persuade people to patronize home merchants and accidently stumbles on to the fact that some fellows he is trying to protect are sending away for their job printing or are using printed matter sent out by patent medicine houses, soap factories or other concerns, it rather shakes his confidence in mankind, and makes reciprocity look like a lead dime with a hole in it. — *Williamsport Sun.*

Dr. John Vallerchamp, of Harrisburg died at the residence of J. R. Schuyler on Tuesday night of last week. He was the oldest 33rd degree Mason in the state, and came here to attend the dedication of the temple. He was seized with illness and continued to fail until he died. He was a brother of Mrs. Kester, and an uncle of Mrs. J. R. Schuyler and Mrs. A. W. Duy. The funeral was held on Thursday morning, and the remains were taken to Millersburg for burial.

Double Barreled Shot Gun Doomed?

Commenting on one of the provisions of the new game laws, the Greensburg Daily Tribune says: "Hunters are greatly puzzled in endeavoring to interpret the Bluestone law, passed at the last session of the legislature. This law prohibits the use of the automatic gun, imposing a penalty of $50 fine and a jail sentence of fifty days for the first offense. The question is "What constitutes an automatic gun?" The word automatic is derived from the word automaton, which means a machine moved by interior machinery, which imitates action of men or animals. This would include all repeating rifles and revolvers, but would it include the double barreled shot gun? * * Several lawyers in the State have been heard to express their opinion on the subject and in all instances were of the opinion that the double barrel shotgun must go, according to the Bluestone law."

Concert at Orangeville.

An edifying concert will be given in the Academy Hall of Orangeville on Saturday, October 19th, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Union church. The exercises will consist of dramatic and comedy renditions and vocal selections of a high class. They will be rendered by Mrs. F. F. Fisher, Elocutionist, of Tamaqua, Pa., assisted by a wonderfully talented and clever girl of 13 years of age. Mrs. Fisher is a graduate of Shaftsburg College of Elocution of Baltimore, and has toured the South and West for churches and hospitals. Her concert is highly recommended by Prof. Y. F. Derr, Principal of the Tamaqua High School. All are cordially invited. Exercises will begin at 8:15 p. m. Admission, children 15 cents; adults 20 cents; reserved seats 25 cents.

Bloomsburg Souvenir Books, 48 half tone pictures, 25 cents, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Will Wed This Month.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Behrhorst of Avalon, Pa., for the marriage of their daughter Edith R. to Boyd Freeze Maize Esq. of this town. The ceremony will take place at the Avalon Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday afternoon, October 29th, at four o'clock.

H. W. CHAMPLIN M. D.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Particular attention to examining and treating children's eyes.

Ent Buildin Bloomsburg, Pa

Rabbit Season Opens.

The rabbit season opened Tuesday to continue until December 1st. There are no doubt more highly prized varieties of game—those which call forth greater skill on the part of the sportsman, but it is the rabbit which brings out the greatest number of hunters. Even in seasons when the scarcest, rabbits are pretty evenly distributed and there is not a field, tract of woodland or clump of bushes that may not be reasonably expected to yield a cottontail to the persevering hunter.

Rabbits are reported as very plentiful this year. The report, however, as in the case of woodcock and some other game, may prove to be unfounded. This is a question, however, that each hunter likes to decide for himself, by actual experiment.

There are a few points about the law relating to rabbits that are worth remembering. It is unlawful to have in possession the dead body of a rabbit or a hare taken in this Commonwealth except during the open season, between the fifteenth day of October and the first day of December and for a period of fifteen days thereafter, unless the same shall have been killed by land owners to whom they are doing damage. Rabbits may be taken or killed in this Commonwealth in any manner during the open season except through or with the aid of a ferret. The number that may be shot is unlimited.

There is a penalty of ten dollars for violating the provisions of this section.

Double Tracking Sunbury Division.

The Sunbury *Daily* has given the following information about the much exploited, but as yet not accomplished, double tracking of the Sunbury division:

The Pennsylvania railroad has definitely decided to double track the Sunbury division for its entire length and now has the work well under way. For some time past large gangs of laborers have been widening the roadbed in the vicinity of Nescopeck, and now a considerable portion of the track has been laid. The work will be pushed southward all the way to Sunbury and it will not be many months before it will reach here.

At some points serious difficulties must be overcome. For miles the line skirts the base of deep and rugged mountains and the engineers in charge are confronted with the proposition of either blasting away the rock or else making heavy fills in the river bed for long distances.

The traffic on the Sunbury division is probably as great as that on any other single track road in the Pennsylvania system. And it is generally admitted that any man who can satisfactorily handle the business on this road can well fill the same position on any other division.

For many years the local officials have asked the directors to double track the line, but it was not until the past summer that their wishes were granted.

Nuptial Serenades Are Riots, Says Judge Bell.

Wedding serenades may soon be a thing of the past. Judge Martin Bell, in the Blair County Court, has pronounced them "a species of riot," and says they ought to be suppressed. He even grants persons so annoyed the right of suppressing them.

This edict against common custom of treating newly-married couples was announced in the Judge's charge to the jury in the case of James Fasic, of Altoona, who was charged with aggravated assault and battery. Fasic's sister was to be married, and a crowd of calithumpians gathered in front of the house, and made such a racket that the ceremony of tying the nuptial knot had to be postponed for two hours.

Meantime the family telephoned for the police, but no officer appeared. Finally, in desperation, Fasic went out to disperse the mob, and when George Smith refused to go, Fasic punched him in the face, breaking his nose.

"This serenading business is a bad custom," said Judge Bell to the jury. "It is a species of riot. The householder has a right to use due force to clear his premises from serenaders. Even spectators at such affairs are as guilty as those who make the noise."

Fasic was acquitted on the strength of his Honor's remarks.

JERSEYS

Combination and Golden Lad

FOR SALE—2 Cows, 3 Heifers and 12 Bulls.

S. E. NIVIN, Landenburg, Pa.

5-23-1y*

Five Thousand at a Barbecue.

Democrats Roast an Ox, and Creasy "Roasts" Sheatz.

Nearly 5000 people attended an old-fashioned barbecue at the yearly meeting of the Democratic County Committee of Northampton county at the fair grounds at Nazareth, last Saturday. It was perhaps the first ox roast held in that vicinity in the last quarter of a century, and the revival of this once popular method of out-door feasting was a great success. All roads in the county led to this historic Moravian town. Hundreds came by special trolley car and hundreds more in vehicles of all descriptions.

The largest gathering of farmers in years was present, the attraction being "Farmer" W. T. Creasy, who was the principal speaker at the meeting.

Mr. Creasy, in his first speech of the campaign, was unsparing in criticism of the Republican State machine and of John O. Sheatz, the Republican nominee for State Treasurer. He said the machine desired a Treasurer who would demand and collect funds from the common people while the corporations paid little. The Republican machine, Mr. Creasy declared, always nominated for Treasurer a man it could depend upon. "No man in the last Legislature was readier to please 'Jim' McNichol and 'Iz' Durham than Sheatz," said Mr. Creasy, who added that Sheatz lacked the backbone needed for the position, and that he serves a boss. When the boss was out with the machine, Creasy declared, Sheatz was against it, and when the boss was with the machine Sheatz was with it.

"If Sheatz is elected," asserted Mr. Creasy, "the Capitol grafters will go scot free, the same as Sam Salter did in Philadelphia." In closing, the speaker blamed Sheatz for the Governor's veto of the pension bill, declaring that Sheatz went to Penrose, who referred him to General Mulholland, and the latter prepared padded figures to fool the Governor.

After the speechmaking came the ox roast. The ox weighed 2040 pounds. The roasting took place on the fair grounds in view of the thousands of visitors. Fifty butchers in full regalia were utilized in carving the beef. Generous slices on pointed sticks of wood were handed to the crowds, with other lunch accessories.

The Jamestown Exposition As It Is.

So much has been written in belittlement of the Jamestown exposition that the majority of Americans have been inclined to regard the enterprise as a failure. That it is, however, both an attractive and a successful affair is shown in Harriet Quimby's article, and an accompanying page of illustrations in the current issue of *Leslie's Weekly*. Miss Quimby's statements are the result of personal observation, and she relates the facts without bias. The number contains many interesting pictorial features. Noteworthy among them are Sigurd Schou's cover drawing representing an exciting chase after a wild steer in the streets of New York; exterior and interior views of New York's new $6,000,000 custom-house; a page of foreign pictures; theatrical portraits and scenes; the photo contests; panoramic views of the naval academy at Annapolis and of Battery Park, New York, and photographs relating to the anti-Oriental riots in British Columbia and the State of Washington. Charles M. Harvey contributes a strong article on New York's pre-eminence as a seaport; Frances van Etten writes entertainingly of deer hunting in the Adirondacks, and Harriet Quimby supplies chatty comments on things theatrical. The sayings of notable men and topics and pictures of fifty years ago are up to the high mark of interest. "Roscoe" deals with the copper situation, and gives valuable hints to those who seek to make money in mining. "Jasper" discusses popular hallucinations which have militated against prosperity and shrewdly advises his readers who would court fortune in the stock market.

Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—Some time since I was troubled with blotches coming out on my breast, of a scrofulous character, and my general system seemed to be out of order. I was induced to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. The first bottle drove the eruption away and I feel better every way. It is a splendid blood medicine.—Henry S. Eldredge, Rochester, N. Y.

The ladies of St. Margaret's Guild who prepared the supper given by Washington Lodge F. and A. M. on Monday night, were very highly complimented for the excellence of the meal. There were about four hundred and thirty seated at the tables.

DO IT NOW!

Do not put it off, but go to the CLARK STORE and select your new Fall Suit. Their styles are the very latest. The materials the latest, good qualities—but lowest prices.

That New Coat, a line double the size usually shown. As one customer remarked, "when will you sell them all," but then she bought as others have and will do. Prices and qualities always go together.

Children's Coats—a big line, come and see them, all styles.

Every Department of the CLARK STORE is now filled with the newest goods for the season. All Welcome.

THE CLARK STORE.

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JUPITER, KING OSCAR, WRITTEN GUARANTEE, COLUMBIAN, ETC.

Also F. F. Adams & Co's FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

W. H. BROWER'S

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A GREAT OFFER

For You Only

Read this announcement. It is your opportunity. If you don't read it you will miss your chance. The greatest magazines in this country have combined to be offered together at a greatly reduced rate. Never before was such an offer given to the public, and it is safe to say never will be made again. This year several magazines have increased their subscription price, which shows how much greater this offer really is. The only reason we are making it to the people of this vicinity is because the magazine finds they have not as many subscribers as they desire in this particular locality. But only a limited number will be sold at this price, therefore we advise every one to accept this offer without delay. When we have received a certain number we shall withdraw the offer.

Cosmopolitan per year $1.00
The Columbian per year $1.00
Total per year $2.00
} **Our Price $1.00**

COSMOPOLITAN

No matter how many magazines you take, Cosmopolitan is the one you cannot afford to do without. One feature in each issue is always of such overwhelming importance and worldwide interest as to lead the magazine world for that month. "The best, no matter what it costs," seems to be the motto which has made Cosmopolitan resemble no other magazine but Cosmopolitan.

For 1907 the publishers of the Cosmopolitan announce contributions from such famous authors as G. Bernard Shaw, Jack London, W. W. Jacobs, Edwin Markham, Joseph Conrad, H. G. Wells, Anthony Hope, Alfred Henry Lewis, Booth Tarkington, David Graham Phillips, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, etc.

Fill out coupon—mail today with your remittance—and be sure of getting the greatest magazine combination that was ever offered—an opportunity of years and one it is safe to say will never be made again.

CUT OFF ON THIS LINE.

THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa. *Date*.....

Enclosed please find $1.50 for which enter my name for one year's subscription to your paper and the Cosmopolitan.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

TOLD BY SIGNS AND OMENS

Superstitions of the Virginia Mountain Folks.

BIRDS AND HEADACHE

Interrelation of Sassafras, Kitchen Fire and Cow—Poverty Shunned by Peacocks — Influence of the Moon on Crops—A Stern Code of Perpetual Disaster.

Washington, self admitted centre of culture and enlightenment, looks upon superstition as a form of devil worship that vanished with witch burning. Yet within two hours ride of the Capitol are communities that despite public school and church choir factions problems and things are as deeply saturated with superstition as the scholarly bats that flitted through the intellectual twilight of the Middle Ages.

In the upper reaches of the Virgnia counties that flank the Blue Ridge on the east and climb the mountain shoulders until they look down over the summit into the Shenandoah Valley the daily life of the hill dweller is hedged in with countless signs and omens, all portents of evil. Through them he walks gingerly, fearful lest in propitiating one genius of disasted he offended against another.

"'Sides, I want yer to go fer ther doctor. Yer ma's ailin' this mawnin' an' er durned whippo' will set on ther horse block an' hollered las' night 'tel t clodded him off. Yer know what that means!"

Whippoorwills, that the ignorant may know as much as Hance, mean early and sudden death. For years they had made that block a rendezvous for their nightly chorals, while the family remained healthy as hostlers. But it shook not the old man's belief in the faith of his fathers. The doctor was hurriedly fetched, only to find ma recovered "as peart as a cricket."

"Don't yer put that sassafras wood in ther kitchen fire!" cried the old lady to her helping hand one day, a twelve year old girl, as yet unlearned in the lore of the hills. "Every single cow on ther place'll go dry ef yer do. Put it in pa's fire."

A listening city man wondered at this fine distinction.

"Law, chile," sagely explained the old lady, "it's jes' puttin' sassafras in ther kitchen fire what makes cows go dry; it don' make no diffunce in no other fire. Why, when I wuz er gal over'n Rappahannock——" and wise saws and ancient instances were copiously cited to sustain the theory of interrelation of sassafras, kitchen fire and cow.

"Peacocks won't stay 'ith us," explained the old lady when the city man suggested them as an ornament to the velcety blue grass lawn. "They won't stay 'ith po' folks.

"We used ter have er beautiful pair on 'em. They stayed here fer years 'tel we los' that lawsuit 'ith ther Cyarters an' got po.' Ther very nex' night them peacocks went down ther mount'n pas' Dorse Heflin's place an' ole man Cooser's, who's both po' folks an' didn' stop 'tel they got plum' ter Col. Waller's, thet owns 'bout half o' Warren county.

"They're been thar ever sence, an' they'll stay thar 'tel ther Wallers gits po' an' then they'll move on. No, 'tain't no use ter git peacocks hyah."

Cuttings and combings from the hair must be carefully collected and burned in the kitchen fire, that altar to the god of bad luck. Otherwise a general run of ill fortune will sit by the hearth for an indefinite term.

If the birds get the hair the ill luck is more specific. The miserable man has a headache that no coal tar product can relieve until the nestings leave their hair lined home. The unfortunate woman loses her remaining locks, unhelped by hair tonics.

"I've always had good crops," said a clever and comfortable farmer of the foothills, "because I always plant things that yield above ground, like corn and wheat, on the light of the moon and those that yield beneath like potatoes, on the dark. I've never failed. Yes," he reluctantly admitted, "I do use lots of fertilizer. But the moon——"and the city man listened to a monologue on its virtues as a crop raiser.

"When yer hev er dawg thet don' know 'nuff ter bark when he trees er varmint," confided a dweller in the Rappahannock Valley, "thar's only one way ter learn him how. Take er green gourd that's been raised in ther northwest corner ov er fiel'—yer mus' pull it on er Sadday—an' ther firs' time that dawg trees an' don' give tongue take ther gourd an' bus' it wide open over his head. It'll learn him ter bark treed all right."

When the city man came home he found himself stopping to make a cross mark with his toe every time he turned back and shuddering whenever he heard a howling dog, the deadliest of mountain death omens. He insists that every one is superstitious at heart.

The strangest coin is the ideal money spoken of by Montesquieu as being found in certain parts of Africa. It is an ideal money called "maconte," but is purely a sign of value without a unit.

Trusts in England are dealt with severely.

TRIALS OF ORCHID HUNTING.

Attended With Great Difficulty and Risk of Life.

The prices sometimes paid for rare and new orchids seem exorbitant, but when the figures are put by the side of the hardships endured to procure the plants they are seen to be reasonable enough.

An official of the Botanic Gardens at Washington tells of the perseverance displayed by an agent for that institution.

This agent was sent to New Guinea some years ago to look for a dendrobium, then very rare. For months he dwelt among the natives, faring as they fared, and living under the most trying conditions. But he secured about four hundred of the coveted plants and loaded them on a little schooner. Then, thinking his mission accomplished, he hastened away with his trophies. But on putting into a port in Dutch New Guinea he had the misfortune to see his vessel burned to the water's edge.

He was ordered to go back for more plants. He went. This time he found a magnificent collection of the orchids growing in a native burying ground, among exposed bones and skulls.

It was no easy matter to obtain permission to remove the plants especially as some the the skulls had to be removed with them. However, at last the natives consented, sending with the consignment a little idol to watch over the spirits of the departed. This time the orchids reached their destination. Inferior varieties, which the agent had been permitted to gather in addition to the specimens desired for the Government's gardens, were sold in the open market at prices ranging from twenty six to one hundred and forty eight dollars each.

Many such plants will grow in swamps, which the natives themselves regard with dread as the home of fever and mosquitoes. To go in search of the orchids is often to face death. One agent, detained at Panama, went to look for an orchid he had heard of and was carried back from the swamps to die.

The difficulties of the work are as great as the dangers. One collector was known to wade up to his waist in mud for a fortnight, seeking a specimen of which he had heard, and another lived among the Indians of Brazil for nine months, peering through the tangled jungle for a lost variety.

To obtain the orchids that grow on trees, the collector must hire a certain area of woodland, with the right to fell the timber. As the natives cannot be trusted to climb the trees and gather the plants, the wasteful plan of cutting down the trees is adopted, and he gathers his specimens from the fallen trunks.

The forest being often inland, the plants, after being collected, must be carried to river or sea. In one case they were carried for six weeks on men's backs from the mountains to a river, then six weeks in canoes, with twenty portages, and then conveyed over the ocean.

Earliest Book Plates.

It was within half a century from the invention of printing that book plates were introduced as identifying marks to indicate the ownership of the volume.

Germany, the fatherland of printing from movable type and of wood cutting for making impressions in ink on paper, is likewise the home land of the book plate.

The earliest dated wood cut of accepted authenticity is the well known "St. Christopher of 1423," which was discovered in the Carthusian monastery of Buxheim in Suabia.

It was to insure the right of ownership in a book that the owner had it marked with the coat-of-arms of the family or some other heraldic device. Libraries were kept intact and passed from generation to generation, bearing the emblem of the family.

The first book plate in France dated 1574; in Sweden, 1575; Switzerland, 1607; and Italy, 1623. The earliest English book plate is found in a folio volume once the property of Cardinal Wolsey and afterward belonging to his royal master.

The earliest mention of the book plate in English literature is by Pepys, July 16, 1688. The first known book plate in America belonged to Gov. Dudley. Paul Revere, the patriot, was one of the first American engravers of book plates and a designer of great ability.

All Animals Have Cancer.

It was long thought that cancer was a disease peculiar to men; but it is now proved that there is scarcely a vertebrate animal without it. Savage races were long supposed to be free from cancer. Now that trustworthy reports are being sent in to the imperial cancer researchers, however, it is known that savage races, and indeed all animals develop cancer quite as freely as people living under civilized conditions.

He was the first tramp of the season, and merrily we welcomed him in.

Here, we said, is a glass of water. Pure, cold, delicious water. What you refuse it, man?

He shook his head and sighed.

I have to sir, he said. You see, I've got an iron constitution, and water would rust it.

If you will show me the style of a man's amusements and recreations, I will tell you what are his prospects for this world and the world to come. —T. D. Talmadge, D.D.

Unsung songs cheer no hearts.

NATURE THE BEST DOCTOR

Less Faith Put in Drugs to Cure Diseases Nowadays.

DEPENDS ON THE SYSTEM

The Efforts of Physicians Directed in Many Cases Simply to Stimulate the Body's Power of Fighting Germs—Common Mistakes About Household Remedies.

The increase of exact knowledge regarding diseases and their causes often do more harm than good. Years ago, for instance, all sorts of remedies were administered to consumptives, and nine-tenths of the patients died. To-day little medicine is prescribed for consumptives and they recover.

It is the same with pneumonia, typhoid fever and a host of other maladies. The era of sure cures is past, and scientific physicians have learned that the best way to combat most ills is by the indirect method of stimulating the body's natural power of fighting and destroying germs.

It is a rule of nature that human tissues when disturbed or disordered exhibit a strong tendency to return spontaneously to a state of equilibrium. You strike your thumb with a hammer and a painful bruise results, with effusion of blood under the skin and much inflammation.

The tissues are mangled and many of the flesh cells are broken and die. But in the course of a week the wreckage is removed and new tissue is there. The dark, wasted blood is absorbed and carried away. The dead cells are carted off, too.

The inflammation subsides. New tissue takes the place of that destroyed. The pain disappears and your bruise is cured.

It is the same with more serious maladies. As soon as a germ of tuberculosis or pneumonia enters your body the white corpuscles in your blood begin to fight it. If it is but a single germ, making a solitary excursion, it is soon killed. But if instead of one germ, a million or a hundred million invade your tisues, the battle is more strenous and it takes longer for your white corpuscles to do their police work.

Thus it is apparent that the seriousness of a disease may be measured by the effort the body must expend in getting rid of its germs. A pimple on the face usually cures itself within two or three days. That is because the staphylococcus, which causes pimples, is a germ which falls an easy prey to the anti-germ substances in the blood. But an attack of rheumatic fever lasts a couple of months, even when the patient is in good condition for fighting it, and that is because the germ which causes it is a tough oneand puts up a hard battle against the blood.

Nevertheless the body always makes a hot fight and always has a chance of winning, albeit this chance is sometimes a very small one. All that modern medicine professes to do, in most cases, is to help the body in its good work and to surround it with the most favorable conditons.

A consumptive is ordered to sleep in the open air and is fed on rich milk and eggs in order that his blood may become clear and healthy and so be able to wage a successful war against the tubercle bacilli in his lungs. No effort is ordinarily made to combat the bacilli directly.

The same thing occurs in the case of pneumonia, typhoid fever, yellow fever and other diseases. The patient is well nourished and well nursed and whenever medicine may lend a hand—by reducing a fever or aiding in the removal of waste products —this aid is given. But the main fight—the actual war on the germs —must be conducted by the body itself.

Again, there is a universal tendency to exaggerate slight ailments into very serious ones. A man who has been confined to his bed for a week by some sort of self-curing inflammation in the air passages says that he had a "touch of pnuemonia."

In reality it is impossible to have a "touch of pneumonia. One either has the disease of hasn't it. In the same way laymen often speak of a "touch" of typhoid fever or diphtheria or erysipelas or dysentery or rheumatism or scarlet fever or even of such diseases as malaria or yellow fever.

No human being ever had a "touch" of malaria. When this phrase is used the layman usually means that he had an attack of influenza or an extraordinarily bad cold, with fever and chills. A man who really has malaria cannot drag through his daily work with no other aid than an occasional quinine pill and the privilege of swearing at the office boy and of making himself generally disagreeable.

The success of a host of homely remedies for colds, bruises, sprains, &c., is based upon this error. A cold is a simple infection of the mucous membrane, and careful observation shows that in a man otherwise healthy it is certain to cure itself within a short time. But the victim of a cold almost invariably demands that "something be done for it"—and the result is a host of teas, lemonades, broths, rubbings, liniments, pills, &c.

MYSTERY IN TREE GROWTH.

Whence and How It Came No Man Can Tell.

One of the most wonderful among the many incomprehensible mysteries of earth is tree growth, says the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser. Everything connected with life and growth, animal and vegetable, is a mystery, for that matter, for all human knowledge fails to penetrate the hidden operations of nature, or to tell the why and how of life. We see two plants growing side by side, fed from the same sources below and above the ground, so far as we can determine, yet one produces a beautiful rose and the other an ill-smelling and ugly opposite. One tree produces a delicious peach and another a sour crab, yet so far as we can see the same elements sustain both. We see and realize the difference, but fail to understand it.

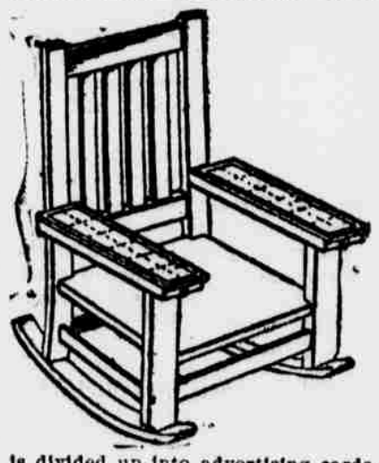
But there are some things about tree growth, aside from leaves, flowers, or fruit, that are as deep a mystery as anything connected with animal life. An acorn, for example, is planted in the earth, and in due time it sends down roots and sends up a tiny sprout. If not interfered with it continues to grow, and in the course of many years becomes a tree. During this time the roots have been attracting moisture and food from the earth, and the trunk and limbs have been obtaining something from the air. Each year a new layer of wood is added, and so it continues till a great giant of the forest is the result.

The material for all this wood has been obtained somehow and from some source but how it is done is the mystery. It may be one of many great trees growing almost against each other, and each has managed to absorb many cords of wood from some hidden recess of nature which man cannot fathom. We can search the earth and the air with all our powers and with all the instruments and appliances at our command, but we will fail to detect the tree germs.

Nor is this all of the great mystery. Two trees grow up side by side, fed from the same source, yet the wood of one is the soft yellow poplar and the other hard white hickory; one may be beautiful bird's eye or curled maple, and the other pitch pine or oak. There is another mystery that man cannot penetrate. Somewhere or somehow the alchemy or chemistry or machinery of nature carries on its tireless and ceaseless work, and the result is before us. That is all man knows, and probably all he will ever know, on the subject. All nature is a mystery, and the growth of trees is not the least.

"Ads" in the Chair.

A Southern business man has devised a novel method of advertising. This is the chair arm of seats used by the public in stations, parks, pleasure piers, on steamboats, etc. His idea is simple enough. A frame with a hinged lid is clasped to the arm of a chair in any suitable manner and the space within the frame



is divided up into advertising cards, which are protected from mutilation and destruction by the elements by a glass cover. The cards can be readily changed or transposed, and usually when one occupies such a chair it is during a leisure moment, when one cannot resist reading and rereading even the most hackneyed and stereotyped advertisements when thus thrust before the unoccupied eye.

The Cost of Bull Fighting.

Bull fighting in Spain is not suffering from lack of patronage, for during the last year some twelve thousand bulls were killed in fights. From three to six bulls are killed at a performance, and at least 2,500 fights may be reckoned.

Bulls for fighting purposes are costly. They are raised on special ranches and are intended for fighting and no other use. One of the largest is that of the Duke of Veragua, in Andalusia, and his ranch has made a tremendous fortune for him.

The bulls are smaller and more pugnacious than the common cattle, and properly handled will put up a game fight. That they will not give up without a struggle is proven by the fact that some ten thousand horses were killed by the bulls in the different fights.

Unlike the bulls, the horses are of the cheapest sort, and some are so infirm that they can scarcely totter about the ring until disemboweling brings them relief from their torture.

No Sunday Funerals.

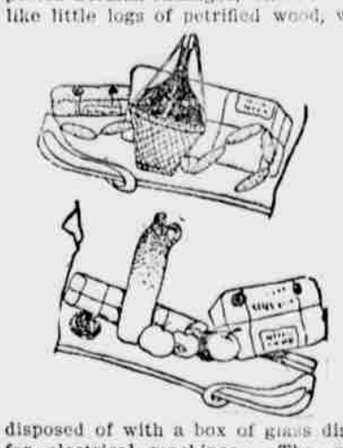
The vicar of All Hallows, a British village, objects to Sunday funerals on the ground that they keep people from the higher duties of worship, cast a shadow of sorrow on the brightest day of the week, break the day of rest and lead people to seek comfort in the poor consolation of a big funeral.

LOTTERY OF A BIG SALE.

Lasted Four Days and Proceeds Amounted to $10,000.

Recently the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, one of the largest carriers of freight in the United States, sold the unclaimed articles in its custody at its most spacious warehouse, at Locust Point, Baltimore. Some idea of the extent of the sale may be formed from the fact that over eight quarts of paste were used in labeling the pieces to be sold. The articles disposed of were freight which had been kept for six months at various points along the road and which had not been called for. After the lapse of that time they were shipped to Baltimore and sold at auction. A large number of the things on sale had been refused by people to whom they were consigned because they were either broken in transportation or did not suit the buyer. In the latter case the sender is notified, and in many instances he refuses to take back his goods. Sometimes a lawsuit between the consignor and consignee follows, and in the meantime the railroad sells the article, and it is generally worn out before the case is settled by the courts.

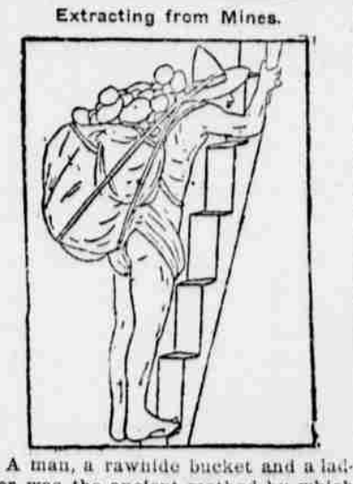
At the sale just held 3,000 lots were advertised. This does not mean 3,000 pieces, as one lot may contain any number. For instance, 100 barrels of glucose were sold in a lump and brought $750. A crate of imported German sausages, which looked like little logs of petrified wood, was



disposed of with a box of glass disks for electrical machines. The purchaser of this lot at once presented the sausages to a German saloonkeeper, who said he would use them on his free lunch counter. One man paid $4 for a large box of worm-eaten dried apples, and another bought a broken pump for $6. A barrel of what was supposed to contain ordinary glass was knocked down for $5, and when opened about $200 worth of cut glass was found. The oddest thing in the sale was an immense concrete tomb, such as is rarely used at the present time. It weighed 2,000 pounds and was valued at $50, but it was found to be imperfect and the consignee refused to receive it. Twenty-five cents was paid for this, and the purchaser will use it as a watering trough for horses.

In addition to the freight, the railroad sold 500 lots of unclaimed baggage, which included 1,500 pieces. Here was the opportunity for sport and a gamble, as the packages were unopened. The uncertainty of the contents lent much interest to the bidding, which was spirited. The second-hand clothing dealers were at their best here, and one of them purchased 40 trunks. The smaller baggage, such as is left on ferryboats and in the coaches, was sold in lots, and although buyers were requested not to open them in the warehouse, yet the curiosity of some led to the breaking of the rules, and several pieces were examined immediately. One young man paid $2.25 for an old trunk, the contents of which were two postal cards and a filthy suit of workman's clothes. Another found nothing but a pair of old shoes. A woman purchased a rough-looking traveling bag for 75 cents, only to find that if she would make use of the contents it would be necessary for her to become a horse doctor. A second-hand clothing dealer invested 50 cents in a canvas bag and found a new calico dress, eight aprons, and a lot of toilet articles.—Leslie's.

Extracting from Mines.



A man, a rawhide bucket and a ladder was the ancient method by which millions were extracted from the great Tarasca mine.

Diamond Mine Depths.

Prof. Henry Miers, in lecturing to a London audience recently, said that there was no knowledge of the depth to which the South African diamond mines could be worked. The deeper they go the richer they become. Work can be carried on now to a depth of 2,500 feet. It is thought that it might be continued to a depth of 5,000 or even 10,000 feet, if the engineering difficulties could be overcome.

The average number of horses killed in Spanish bull fights every years exceeds 5,500, while from 1,000 to 2,000 bulls are sacrificed.

Poetry Worth Reading.

In Strict Confidence.

If you've got a little matter that you want folks to know
And you think that advertising is perhaps a little slow,
Not to say that it's uncertain or confined to some extent
To the limits of a circle, which, of course, is evident—
If you want it universal—over all the city spread,
Never put it in the papers. I've a better scheme instead.
You can always send it broadcast with no possible delay
If you whisper to a lady in a confidential way.

If you'll let her wring it from you—by just throwing out a hint
That to any comprehension would be just as plain as print;
If you'll seem to dodge her questions with a knowing sort of smile,
ssssss ssssss .. tf el.
Making damaging admissions with an aspect free from guile,
And then trust to her discretion and let everything be known
With the proper understanding—you confide in her alone—
That will do it. All will know it ere the closing of the day
If it's whispered to a lady in a confidential way.

There is nothing that can beat it. Never think I mean to rail,
I have tried it very often and it simply cannot fail.
You insist that it's a secret with a grave and solemn frown,
And in four and twenty hours it's the gossip of the town.
If a lady isn't handy I'll suggest another plan
That perhaps is even better; Go and tell it to a man.
Yes, I think a man is better, but be careful what you say,
And remember, too, to say it in a confidential way.

Chicago News.

The Brotherhood of Man.

A scalawag Chinaman had a young son,
Brown as a coffee bean, eyes full of fun—
Hi, yi, yellicky mallico!
And he was the petted of all Chinatown,
As his father stood tossing him up and down,
All swathed in Yankee calico.

You should have seen that parent grin!
His cheek bones high go out and in—
Hica, mica, zellapho kay!
Hearing the babe's hilarious cry
At the lanterned red doorway,
All the liders gathered by;
An Irishman with pipe at mouth,
A burly negro from the South,
An Esquimau from the Wild West show,
A cowboy in a sombrero,
A union plumber, and a man
Who looked like an American,
An organ grinder, peanut vender,
The husband of the Witch of Endor—
All joined in the rhythmic din
On every face a common grin,
Watching the babe go up and down,
The cutest thing in Chinatown.

One touch of nature, making kin
The whole wide world, was surely in
The scalawag Chinaman and his young son—
Retta metakah, gillibo tay!

Jasper Barnett Cowdin.

A Winter Morning.

The soft veiled sky leaned down toward the earth,
Veiled with white, fleecy clouds that moved and stirred
Like the light pinions of some sleeping bird;
Poised in the ether where it had its birth,
An opal radiance shimmered in the east,
Mounted and widened, till, shot through its bars,
The arrows of the sun dispersed the stars,
Glad from their service thus to be released.

No sun which lights a perfect day in June
Has ever known a fairer sky than this;
It should be welcomed by the songbirds' tune,
Its rose and gold should greet the south wind's kiss;
Who could believe, did he not glance below,
This glory bends above a waste of snow?

Ninette M. Lowater.

Feminine Inconsistency.

The streets are dry, the world is clear,
The sunlight is amazing;
Why does he maiden pout and sigh
When outward she is gazing?

Why does she frown on Jack's advance,
No word of pleasure saying?
It is because she got engaged
In hopes of early sleighing.

The storms clouds fly, the world is cold
With slippery roads amazing;
Why does the matron weep and sigh
Upon her prospect gazing?

Why does she frown on Jack's advance
The dreary outlook dreading?
It is because she married him
In hopes of easy sledding.

McLandburgh Wilson.

Dreams.

My dreams are dreams of restfulness
This everlasting zestfulness
Is not a dream. It's a fact.
And all along the way I go
There is no stop nor stay. I go
Until my system's racked.
I only wish for peacefulness,
A little touch of ceasefulness
From the eternal grind;
But everywhere is quietness;
There's always such a riotness
It wearies flesh and mind.
Why isn't it that poverty
Can hand me breakers of her tea
As good as money seems,
So in a cup of restfulness
I'd drown this killing restfulness
And actualize my dreams?

W. J. Lampton.

USES FOR SEASHELLS

Served as an Accurate Method of Bookkeeping.

PASSED FOR CURRENCY

Pearl Oyster Extensively Employed in Manufacturing—Semi-Transparent Shells Used for Windows in China—Closely Connected With the Hindu Religion.

Civilized man at the present day has but little use for the shells of mollusks except as buttons, ornamental souvenirs and as eggshell forming food for poultry. For many hundreds of years shells of various kinds have passed as currency among the savages and even among semi-enlightened races. The first known mention of the use of shells as money is in an ancient Hindu work on mathematics where this problem is given: "The ¼ of 1-16 of 1-5 of ¾ of 2-3 of ½ a dramme was given to a beggar by one from whom he asks an alms; tell me how many cowry shells the miser gave." This money cowry is a little oval yellow and white shell and in many places in west Africa it is still in use, tons of them being brought from England to that country for purposes of trade.

All of the sandalwood brought to China is paid for with small shells and in certain islands of the Pacific pigs alone are allowed to be bargained for in this currency. When the Hudson Bay Company began trading for furs with the Indians of the Northwest, a kind of long, tubular, horn-like shell was used as money, but this soon gave place to blankets. These shells were of different grades—the finest corresponding to our gold coins, while the broken and smaller pieces were used like nickels and quarters. Six feet of these shells strung on a thong would purchase a slave.

Wampum as used by the Indians of our eastern coast had more right to be called money, since it was made from certain parts of the shell by a laborous process. Both purple and white wampum were pieces of the common clam shell, cut and ground into cylindrical beads and pierced so that they could be strung. In addition to their use as currency, these beads served the important function of newspapers and books; since the Indians were able to preserve records and send messages to great distances by staining the wampum various colors and arranging the beads in various patterns.

On the west coast of Scotland a curious custom once prevailed which "no doubt was generally employed along the seaboard as the most simple and ready means of bargains by a non-writing population. That was, when a bargain was made, each party to the transaction got one-half of a bivalve or oyster — such as a mussel, cockle, or oyster — and when the bargain was implemented, the half that fitted exactly was given up as a receipt! Thus a man who had a box full of unfitted shells might be either a creditor or a debtor; but the box filled with fitted shells represented receipted accounts. Those who know the difficulty of fitting the valves of some classes of bivalves will readily acknowledge the value of this arrangement."

Almost all savage tribes use shells as ornaments, earrings, bracelets, necklaces, bands for the forehead, etc. Fijians use heavy ones as sinkers for nets, and the sharp-edged clam shells are made to serve as knives and razors. Rare and beautiful shells, such as the orange cowry, are used as badges by chiefs of high rank.

Triton and conch shells make excellent trumpets when the tip of the whorl is broken off; and many a New England laborer has been summoned to dinner from the hay field by the same deep, metallic note, which has roused to battle the cannibals of some tropic island in the far Pacific.

Chank-shells are worn by all H'ndus as bangles and anklets and they are also closely connected with their religion. The god Vishnu always holds one of these shells in his hand.

The most important shell in use today is that of the pearl oyster. From the internal mother-of-pearl linning are made buttons, knife-handles, studs, fans, boxes, brooches card cases and the pearl inlaid work with which we are all familiar. These shells are found in the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Queensland, Bay of Panama, and small ones may be picked up on the Florida beaches. Pearls are also obtained from this mollusk.

Semi-transparent shells are used as windows in houses in Canton and ground shells made good lime. As usual in that country, a medicinal use is also in vogue—persons suffering from skin diseases being bathed in water in which cockle shells have been boiled. A conch shell which has the whorl turning to the right is believed, by the Chinese, to have the power of quieting the waves when blown upon loudly. Therefore, when officers of state are obliged to travel much by sea, the Emperor presents them with one of these magic conchs.

In one thousand ounces of our gold coinage there are nine hundred ounces of pure gold, ten ounces of silver, and ninety of copper.

Making Good.

There is no way of making *lasting* friends like "Making Good;" and Doctor Pierce's medicines well exemplify this, and their friends, after more than two decades of popularity, are numbered by the hundreds of thousands. They have "made good" and they have *not* made drunkards.

A good, honest, square-deal medicine of known composition is **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.** It still enjoys an immense sale, while most of the preparations that have come into prominence in the earlier period of its popularity have "gone by the board" and are never more heard of. There must be some reason for this long-time popularity and that is to be found in its superior merits. When once given a fair trial for weak stomach, or for liver and blood affections, its superior curative qualities are soon manifest; hence it has survived and grown in popular favor, while scores of less meritorious articles have suddenly flashed into favor for a brief period and then been as soon forgotten.

For a torpid liver with its attendant indigestion, dyspepsia, headache, perhaps dizziness, foul breath, nasty coated tongue, with bitter taste, loss of appetite, with distress after eating, nervousness and debility, nothing is so good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's an honest, square-deal medicine with all its ingredients printed on bottle-wrapper — no secret, no hocus-pocus humbug, therefore *don't accept a substitute* that the dealer may possibly make a little bigger profit. *Insist* on your right to have what you call for.

Don't buy **Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription** expecting it to prove a "cure-all." It is only advised for woman's *special* ailments. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Less advertised than some preparations sold for like purposes, its sterling curative virtues still maintain its position in the front ranks, where it stood over two decades ago. As an invigorating tonic and strengthening nervine it is unequaled. It won't satisfy those who want "booze," for there is not a drop of alcohol in it.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, the *original* Little Liver Pills, although the first pill of their kind in the market, still lead, and when once tried are ever afterwards in favor. Easy to take as candy—one to three a dose. Much *imitated* but *never equaled*

A STRONG ILLUSTRATION.

The Climax Was Embarrassing to the Politicians.

During the recent Congressional campaign in Ohio a political spellbinder thought he had hit upon a very catchy illustration of a point he wished to make, and one evening held up before the audience a cocoanut in its original husk.

"This, my friends, represents the political strata of America," he said.

"This outer husk, which I now strip off, is not without value, of course, but not what you are after. That represents the good-intentioned but ill-advised minor parties. This next—this hard, worthless shell, hollow, that represents our opponents. We must break it up, friends, and come to the meat of of our nation. This represents our party."

With a blow of a hammer, he smashed the shell.

"You're right, old man, it's rotten" a man nearby shouted as the rancid kernel fell from the dismayed spellbinder's hands.

At the Cleaning Establishment.

"Tonnerre! Vat zat you say?"

"I said I want Fido dry-cleaned. He just hates water."—Harper's Bazar.

Impartial Criticism.

A well-known salesman entered a West End conservatory the other afternoon on business. A girl was playing a piano in an adjoining room. Suddenly she began Mendelsohn's "Spring Song," and the teacher conversing with the salesman paused to listen.

"Can't you stop that noise until I explain this to you?" broke in the man of business, who seemed to be a privileged character.

"That girl will be a great musician some day," replied the unruffled teacher. "She is naturally talented. Just listen."

"I don't agree with you," snapped the salesman. "She plays too fast and too loud. Who is she?"

"Your daughter," returned the teacher.

The Plea of Tears.

A country lawyer in Kentucky of a very emotional character undertook the defense of an automobilist who had the misfortune to run over and old man near Lexington.

The case looked bad for his client, but the lawyer worked himself into a state of pathos in a tedious appeal for acquittal, and shed tears freely.

"What is Bill Sawyer crying about?" asked a newcomer of a friend.

"Crying? Why, he's crying because the case is so bad that he has no other way of pleading."—Automobile Magazine.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

I, C. B. ENT, High Sheriff of Columbia County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county of Columbia, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1907,

(being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month) for the purpose of electing the several persons hereafter named:

One person for State Treasurer.
One person for Associate Judge of Columbia County.
One person for County Surveyor.

The qualified voters of Columbia county are hereby authorized and required to vote by ballot printed, written, or partly printed and partly written, for such of the following named persons as they see fit:

STATE TREASURER.

John O. Sheatz,—Republican.
John G. Harman,—Democratic.
Matthew H. Stevenson,—Prohibition.
Samuel Clark,—Socialist.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

George Marshall Hughes,—Republican
William Krickbaum,—Democratic.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Boyd Trescott,—Democratic.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Columbia are as follows, viz

Beaver township, at the public house of William Ney.
Benton Borough, at the Town Hall in the Borough of Benton.
Benton township, at the grist mill of Edwards Bros.
Berwick, N. E., at the Defender Fire Company Hall in the Borough of Berwick.
Berwick, S. E., at the easterly side of the public building on Second St., between Market and Mulberry streets, in the Borough of Berwick.
Berwick, N. W., at the band room of Harry Grozier, on the easterly side of the alley between Third and Jackson streets, in the Borough of Berwick.
Berwick, S. W., at the westerly side of the public building on Second street, between Market and Mulberry streets, in the Borough of Berwick.
Bloom, 1st Precinct, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.
Bloom, 2nd Precinct, at the store building northeast corner West and Fifth Sts., Bloomsburg.
Bloom, 3rd Precinct, at the Town Hall, in Bloomsburg.
Bloom, 4th Precinct, at the Rescue Hose House, East Fifth street, Bloomsburg.
Briarcreek East at the Jessup Street school house.
Briarcreek West at the Martz school house.
Catawissa Borough, in the building of W. H. Rhawn, at corner of Main and Railroad Sts., in the Borough of Catawissa.
Catawissa township, in the public house of J. W. Adams.
Centralia, 1st Ward, at the public house of Thomas Madden, in Centralia.
Centralia, 2nd Ward, at the public house of Anthony T. Conway, in Centralia.
Centre township north, at the public school house, near Lafayette Creasy's.
Centre township south, at P. O. S. of A. Hall, Lime Ridge.
Cleveland Twp., at Centre school house.
Conyngham, E. North district, at the school house, near colliery of John Anderson & Co.
Conyngham, west north, at the public house of Daniel Roach, Montana.
Conyngham, southeast, at the public house of Bridget Burke.
Conyngham, Southwest, at the public house of Chas. H. Horbach, in Locustdale.
Conyngham, West District, No. 1, at Midvalley school house.
Conyngham, west district, No. 2, at the public school house in said district.
E. Fishingcreek, at the house of John Wenner, at Hendertown.
W. Fishingcreek, at the Savage school house.
Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.
Greenwood, East, at the house of Bartley Albertson, in Rohrsburg.
Greenwood, West, at the shop of Samuel Miller, in Greenwood.
Hemlock township, at the barber shop of G. W. Hartman, in the town of Buckhorn.
Jackson township, at the house of Elvira Hirleman, in Jackson.
Locust township south, at the public house of Yeager & Son, in Numidia.
Locust township north, at Yeager's Hotel, in the village of Roaringcreek.
Madison township, at the public house of W. F. Crawford, in Jerseytown.
Main township, at the public house of Norman Masteller, in Mainville.
Mifflin township, at the public house of Benj. Pennypacker, in Mifflinville.
Millville Borough, at the public house of Mrs. Heller, in Millville.
Montour township, at the public house of R. B. Latshaw, at Rupert.
Mt Pleasant township, at the election house of Robert C. Howell.
Orangeville Boro., at the public house of Hiram Shaffer, in Orangeville.
Orange township, at the Bowman grist mill, in said township.
N. Pine, at the house of William H. Lyons.
S. Pine, at the house of Elijah Shoemaker.
Roaringcreek township, at the house of Albert Leiby.
Scott, East, at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Espy.
Scott, West, at the P. O. S. of A. Building, in Lightstreet.
Stillwater, at the store house of A. B. McHenry, in said borough.
North Sugarloaf, at the public house of Jacob Steen, in Central.
South Sugarloaf, at the old school house, at Cole's Creek.
West Berwick, 1st ward at the Town Hall in said borough.
West Berwick, 2nd ward, at Hutton's Livery Stable in said borough.

Polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m., and shall continue open, without interruption or adjournment, until seven o'clock p. m., when the polls will be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public and persons in the militia service of the State, who shall hold, or shall within two months have held, any office or appointment of profit, or trust, under the United States, or of this state and city, or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer, or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding, or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk, of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for, except that of election officers.

The Inspectors and Judge of the election shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election, in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of those Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

C. B. ENT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Bloomsburg, Pa.,
October 17th, 1907.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN RE ESTATE OF MARY A. PURSEL, A LUNATIC.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, to report distribution of the funds in the hands of J. R. Montgomery, Committee, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit for the purpose of his appointment at the office of H. A. M'Killip, Esq., on the 2nd floor, in the Columbian Building, in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Saturday, November 2nd, 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

J. H. MAIZE,
Auditor.

10-10-4t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

of valuable

REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned Administrator of the estate of Sarah E. Johnson, late of the Township of Pine, in the County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, pursuant to an order from the Orphans' Court of said County, will expose to public sale on

THURSDAY, NOV. 7th, 1907,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day on the premises lately occupied by said deceased in Pine Township aforesaid about one mile from Unityville, the following described real estate: All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Pine Township aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone heap, thence by lands of M. Mourey North 17 degrees East 69 perches to a stone, thence by land of Emma Feister South 73 degrees East 114 perches to a post, thence by lands of William Lyons and others South 12 degrees West 69 perches to a post and stone heap, thenceby lands of Mary Robbins North 73 degrees West 118 perches to the place of beginning, containing

FIFTY ACRES OF LAND,

be the same more or less, and whereon is erected

A FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,
A BARN

and other outbuildings. It being the same premises conveyed to said Sarah E. Johnson by William Masters by deed dated May 5th, 1906, and recorded in Columbia County, aforesaid on May 7th, 1906, in Deed Book, Vol. No. 77 at page 584; reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear.

All grain in the ground is reserved and all personal property on the premises is reserved. Possession will be given upon the payment of one-fourth of the purchase money. Deed at expense of purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the balance of the one-fourth at the date of confirmation nisi, which will be on the first Monday in December, and the remaining three-fourths within one year from date of sale with interest from date of sale. Purchaser can pay all at confirmation of sale and get a deed.

JOHN R. HERRING,
Adm'r of Sarah E. Johnson, dec'd.
Clinton Herring, Attorney.

At the same place and on the same date but at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the undersigned Administrator will expose to public sale a lot of personal property consisting of a Horse, Cow, Wagon, Sled, Farm Utensils, Household Goods, &c.

JOHN R. HERRING,
Adm'r of Sarah E. Johnson, dec'd.
Clinton Herring, Attorney. 10-17-3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Alias Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pa., and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Court House, Bloomsburg, County and State aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1907

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate:

All that certain piece, parcel and tract of land situate in the Borough of Catawissa, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the North by an alley a distance of eighty feet, on the East by land of O. D. L. Kostenbauder a distance of one hundred and fifty feet, on the South by Mill Street a distance of eighty feet, and on the West by lots of Claudia Guie and Enolia Guie a distance of hundred and fifty feet.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of The Borough of Catawissa, H. C. Thomas, Collector vs. William H. Rnawn, and Columbia County vs. William H. Rhawn, and to be sold as the property of William H. Rhawn.

CHARLES B. ENT,
Sheriff.

L. C. Mensch, Attorney.
9-26 and 10-3-10-17-1907

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LUIGI RATTI, LATE OF THE PROVINCE OF COMO, ITALY.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Luigi Ratti, late of the Province of Como, Italy, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

EMANUEL GERLI,
Administrator.

ROUNDS & SCHURMAN, New York City.
96 Broadway, N. Y.
JOHN G. HARMAN,
238 Center St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
Attorneys. 10-10-6t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

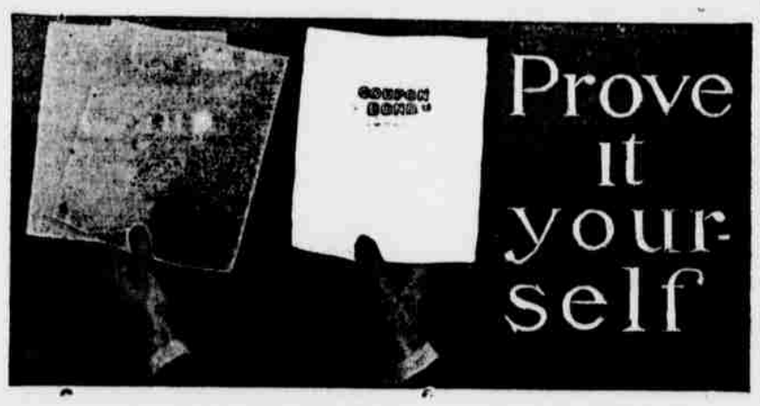
The undersigned auditor having been appointed by the Court to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Frank Ikeler and Harvey I. Gingles, Executors of the estate of William Gingles, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased, as shown by their third and partial account, will sit at the law offices of Fred T. Ikeler, Esq., in the Town of Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, October 22nd, 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon to perform the duties of his appointment, and all those having claims are requested to present same or be forever debarred from coming in upon said estate.

9-19-5t C. A. SMALL, Auditor.

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

The Proof is in the Comparison.



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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Hartman Building, Market Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office Over First National Bank.
Bloomsburg, Pa,

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wirt's Building.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Corner of 3rd and Main Sts.
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office with Grant Herring,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Crangeville Wednesday each week

A. L. FRITZ.
ATTORNEY-AT LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

J. H. MAIZE
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND
EAL ESTATE AGENT
Office in Townsend's Building
Bloomsburg, Pa,

N U. FUNK
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Ent's Building, Court House Square
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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER. 17, 1907

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C. Oct. 10, 1907.

There is always talk of the establishment of new departments of the governments, but it is rather a different matter to get them actually established. It was a long time and after much talk that the Department of Commerce and Labor was added to the cabinet. There has been even longer talk and much less in the way of results in the effort to establish a Department of Public Health. But an effort will be made this winter to add another officer to the cabinet in the person of a Secretary of Transportation. Whether this will be accomplished it is difficult to say, but the chances favor it. The work of the Interstate Commerce Commission has entirely outgrown the physical powers of the commission to cope with it even since the enlargement of the commission itself last winter. It may not be generally known outside of Washington, but the Interstate Commerce Commission is one of the few and the only important bureau of the government that is independent of any department. The Commission was established about fifteen years ago almost as a sop to the shippers of the country. Little was expected of it and little was accomplished after the decision of the courts that it had not the power to enforce its rulings. But with the development of the rate law, the enlargement of the commission and the increasing demand for the government supervision of transportation, the commission has increased in importance. It has had so much to do in the line of special investigations ordered by Congress and the President that it has not been able to keep up with what is supposed to be its work of adjusting railway rates. It has had court trials, cases and hearings all over the United States and constantly increasing demands on its services. Its failure to attend to everything at once has tended to discredit it with the general public. If the work of the commission keeps up, as there is every indication it will, there will be abundant employment for a regularly organized department and this in turn will be able to cope with the transportation problem, as the commission would never be able to do so.

***

The first meeting of the head officers of the Republican National Committee was held in Washington this week. It was an informal meeting of Harry S. New and Elmer Dover, president and secretary respectively, of the committee. They have selected headquarters for the committee in one of the big office buildings and the prospect is that the committee will be regularly organized about the time that Congress gets together. There are so many presidential possihilities and near-possibilities in the field that any move of the committee heads is naturally watched with the keenest interest. President Roosevelt is not only the nominal but the very real head of the party and there was some comment that the work of the committee should have been inaugurated while he was away from Washington. But both Dover and New are two of his "young men," and close personal friends. They had a thorough understanding with him before he went away and it is a safe assumption that whatever is done will be thoroughly in accordance with the President's wishes. Some of the opponents of the Taft candidacy are inclined to take the preliminary action of the committee as a slight upon his position in the party councils, but this is not the case and it is generally expected that the committee will take action for a Taft reception on his return that will be a striking testimonial to the Secretary of War.

***

The Navy Department which is busy outfitting the battleship squadron for its long trip to the Pacific, has been up against the problem of increase in the price of breadstuffs. There will be about 6,000,000 pounds of eatables and drinkables needed by the fleet for the voyage. It is not necessary to go into details as to just what this immense store consists of, though the principal item is fresh meat. Buying in such immense quantities, the Navy Department is able to get of course the very bottom prices and the more so that the furnishing of the supplies is a matter of competition. But it has been found that the general increase in prices has affected even these immense purchases. All the staple articles of food and drink that have to be bought are materially higher than the department has ever had to pay for them before. Even on the meat bought in such quantities there was a general advance of a cent a pound. This indicates the general price situation and shows why the householder who buys in comparatively microscopic quantities, has to pay such a heavy increase. The officers of the fleet feel the added cost of outfitting even more than the government. The material that the Navy Department is laying in is what might be called the rough staples in the way of provisions. Everything in the way of delicacies and luxuries, the officers have to pay for out of their own pockets, and being bought in smaller quantities and privately, the added cost is much greater.

***

It was announced this week that a new commander has been assigned to the President's yacht, the Mayflower. She has been for two years under command of Lieut. Commander Long, but as he is going with the battleship squadron to the Pacific, a new officer had to be assigned. He is Karl Voglesang, who was with the Presidential party on the recent trip to Panama and who it is said made a particularly good impression on the President then. The command of the Mayflower is more or less a personal appointment with the President so it is evident that Commander Voglesang has made a good impression.

***

It is announced that the Navy Department has had to send an agent abroad to purchase Whitehead torpedoes owing to the fact that the supply of torpedoes in this country was not large enough to meet the demand. As a matter of fact the Department has had an agent abroad for some months trying to get hold of torpedoes, but Japan has cornered the output of the Whitehead factory for more than a year ahead, and this government will have to be satisfied with whatever it can pick up. But it is announced that the Newport station will be turning them out in a little while and this will assure us of a supply that cannot be cornered by any foreign power.

Trespass Notices.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. tf

Have You a Safety Razor That is Satisfactory?

The Philadelphia Press is making an unheard-of offer of an ever-ready, twelve-blade safety razor and the daily edition of their publication (value $8.00) for THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS. Picture and description of razor mailed for the asking and your money returned if you are not satisfied.

People who have not shaved themselves for years are taking advantage of this fair and generous offer. Why not you?

AN HEIRESS ELOPES.

Miss Helen Maloney, daughter of Martin Maloney, a Philadelphia millionaire, has created a scandal by eloping with a young Englishman named Clarkson. They fled to London where her father is now looking for her. The scandal of it is, aside from the elopement, that she is the wife of Arthur Osborn of Philadelphia, to whom she was married two years ago while he was a student at Princeton. The marriage was kept secret until her escapade caused it to be announced. It is not always the poor working girl who goes wrong.

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Dr. David Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY is not a disguised enemy of the human race; where it cannot help, it does not harm. It is composed of vegetable ingredients and does not heat or inflame the blood but cools and purifies it. In all cases of Kidney troubles, Liver complaints, Constipation of the Bowels, and the delicate derangements which afflict women, the action of Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY is beyond praise. Thousands of grateful people voluntarily testify to this, in letters to Dr. Kennedy; and with a warmth and fullness of words which mere business certificates never possess. It makes no drunkards—excuses no crimes—breaks no hearts. We challenge a trial and are confident of the result. ONE DOLLAR a Bottle. All druggists. Bear in mind the name and address: Dr. *David* KENNEDY, Rondout, New York. Write for free sample bottle and medical booklet full of valuable medical advice. Mention this paper.

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From Putnam's Monthly.

(October, 1907)

In an article contributed to the October number of *Putnam's Monthly*, Cardinal Gibbons expresses in strong terms his disapproval of the boycott as practised by labor unions, and also urges the workingmen of the country to avoid strikes, and intimidation in any form. The Cardinal says:

"I am persuaded that the system of boycotting, by which members of labor unions are instructed not to patronize certain obnoxious business houses, is not only disapproved by an impartial public sentiment, but that it does not commend itself to the more thoughtful and conservative portion of the guilds themselves. Every man is free indeed to select the establishment with which he wishes to deal, and in purchasing from one in preference to another he is not violating justice. But the case is altered when, by a mandate of the society, he is debarred from buying from a particular firm. Such a prohibition assails the liberty of the purchaser and the rights of the seller, and is an unwarrantable invasion of the commercial privileges guaranteed by the government to business concerns. If such a social ostracism were generally in vogue, a process of retaliation would naturally follow, the current of mercantile intercourse would be checked, every center of population would be divided into hostile camps, and the good feeling which ought to prevail in every community would be seriously impaired. "Live and let live" is a wise maxim, dictated alike by the law of trade and by Christian charity.

Experience has shown that strikes are a drastic, and at best a very questionable, remedy for the redress of the laborers' grievances. They paralyze industry, they often foment fierce passions, and lead to the destruction of property; and above all they result in inflicting grievous injury on the laborer himself by keeping him in enforced idleness, during which time his mind is clouded by discontent while brooding over his situation, and his family not infrequently suffer from the want of the necessaries of life. The loss inflicted by strikes on the employers is not much more than half as great as that which is sustained by the employed, who can much less afford to bear it. It would be a vast stride in the interest of peace, and of the laboring classes, if the policy of arbitration, which is now gaining favor for the settlement of international quarrels, were also availed of for the adjustment of disputes between capital and labor. Many blessings would result from the adoption of this method; for while strikes, as the name implies, are aggressive and destructive, arbitration is conciliatory and constructive. The result in the former case is determined by the weight of the purse, in the latter by the weight of the argument.

After Cannon Ball.

The Delaware & Hudson Railroad is to acquire control of the Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton Railroad, the third rail road which runs from Wilkes-Barre to Hazleton, and is something over thirty miles in length.

The purpose of the company, it is believed, is to build an extension from Hazleton to its coal properties in Schuylkill county and to convert the third rail into a steam line, thus affording a means of transporting coal to Wilkes-Barre, where direct connection could be made with the Pennsylvania system and the Pennsylvania division of the Delaware & Hudson Company.

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied.

NOTICE.

Under and by virtue of an Act of Assembly of April 19, 1901 P. L. 80, a special meeting of the members of St. Paul's church, Bloomsburg, is hereby called by order of the Vestry, to vote upon an increase of the number of Vestrymen from seven to eleven; and if the increase is carried, then to elect four persons to the Vestry, to hold office till the next annual election of Vestrymen.

The said called meeting to be held in the church at eight o'clock in the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 6th, 1907.

James W. Diggles, Rector,
John G. Freeze, Senior Warden
John R. Townsend, Junior "
J. G. Wells, Secretary. 10-17 3t.

MEXICO'S "DEVIL TREE."

Death for All Who Rest Within Its Fateful Shadow.

Because of the many fatal accidents that have occurred under a huge tree that grows in the Haciendita ranch, in the Zamora district, Michoacan, peasants of the region are growing more and more superstitious about its supposed fatal omen, and they begin to call it "arbol maldito" (cursed tree).

The tree is supposed to be over seventy-five years old, and is said to have been planted by a man who, because of his enormous crimes and his forgetfulness of the divine law, was swallowed up by the earth. A pedestrian who went under it for shade on a hot summer day was bitten by a snake and died in two hours. Three men, on different occasions, sought shelter from rain under its branches, and were struck by lightning. A woman who was hanging clothes to dry from the trunk of the tree was attacked and killed by a billy goat that came from nobody knows where, and that was never seen again. Two years ago a little boy was riding a burro and innocently led his animal to the tree. The burro threw him off and kicked him to death.

Chinese Etiquette.

Very curious are some of the rules of etiquette observed by Chinamen. Emile Bard, who has written a book on the subject of Chinese life, says that in nine cases out of ten, however, the form of etiquette has replaced the substance. With the Chinese a refusal or unpleasant truth must be expressed evasively. It is a fixed rule that one must speak of himself and of all belonging to him in the humblest of terms and use the most exalted language in referring to the person or property of another. Whether two mandarins or two beggars meet and accost each other this is a sample of their conversation: "What is your honorable name?" "Your insignificant brother's name is Wang." "Where is your noble dwelling?" "The hovel in which I hide myself is in ——," designating the place. "How many precious sons have you?" "I have only five stupid little pigs."

A Chinaman, wearing his finest gown of silk, called at a house where he happened to disturb a rat which was regaling itself out of a jar of oil standing on a beam over the door. In its sudden fright the rat upset the oil over the luckless visitor, ruining his fine raiment. While the man was still pale with rage his host appeared and after the customary greetings the visitor accounted for his appearance in this wise: "As I was entering your honorable dwelling I frightened your honorable rat; while it was trying to escape it upset your honorable jar of oil over my poor and insignificant clothing. This explains the contemptible condition in which I find myself in your honorable presence."

Look Toward the East.

For a long time it has been declared that those whose heads pointed toward the north while they slept enjoyed better rest than those whose feet were planted in that direction.

Now a savant gravely declares that the position of one's desk largely influences his capability, and that to do one's best work the seat must face the west.

It is asserted in all gravity that those who face the south lose at least one-third of their capability, and a seat facing the east is only less hurtful than one which faces the north.

The originator of the theory declares that he stumbled upon the solution by finding himself unable to work in a new library until the position of his desk had been changed, and that he has verified the correctness of his claim by experiment with a score of his friends. In the course of time the compass will become as essential to the landsman as to the mariner.—New York Herald.

A Museum Record of Voices.

The British Museum is collecting records of voices. The phonographs of the museum are designed to preserve for future generations the voices of famous people of our time; but the Vienna Academy of Sciences is going further, and seeks phonograms of languages and dialects for the comparative study of languages.

Already its collection includes popular songs of gypsies and Arabians, favorite airs of red Indian tribes, the idioms of negroes and Malays, and so so. It is sending out special voice hunting expeditions every year, and its agents are now scouring Australia, Roumania, Istria and other localities. Its latest plan is to phonograph the voices of animals for scientific study.—Exchange.

Longest Submarine Tunnel.

Much attention has been attracted to the opening of the new subway tunnel under Boston Harbor, but the longest tunnel under water is in England, where there is a tunnel under the River Severn four miles six hundred and twenty-four yards long, of which two and one-half miles are actually under water.

The proposed tunnel under the English Channel will be twenty-three miles in length, and the latest project is the construction of a tunnel to connect France with England, which would be thirty-three miles in length and would lie at a depth of five hundred feet below the bottom of the Channel. The longest submarine tunnel actually in course of construction is that connecting the islands of Sicily with the Italian mainland, which will be eight and one-half miles long.

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